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No. 2464.

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 42 CANNON ST., LONDON, E.C.4.

APRIL 30, 1927.

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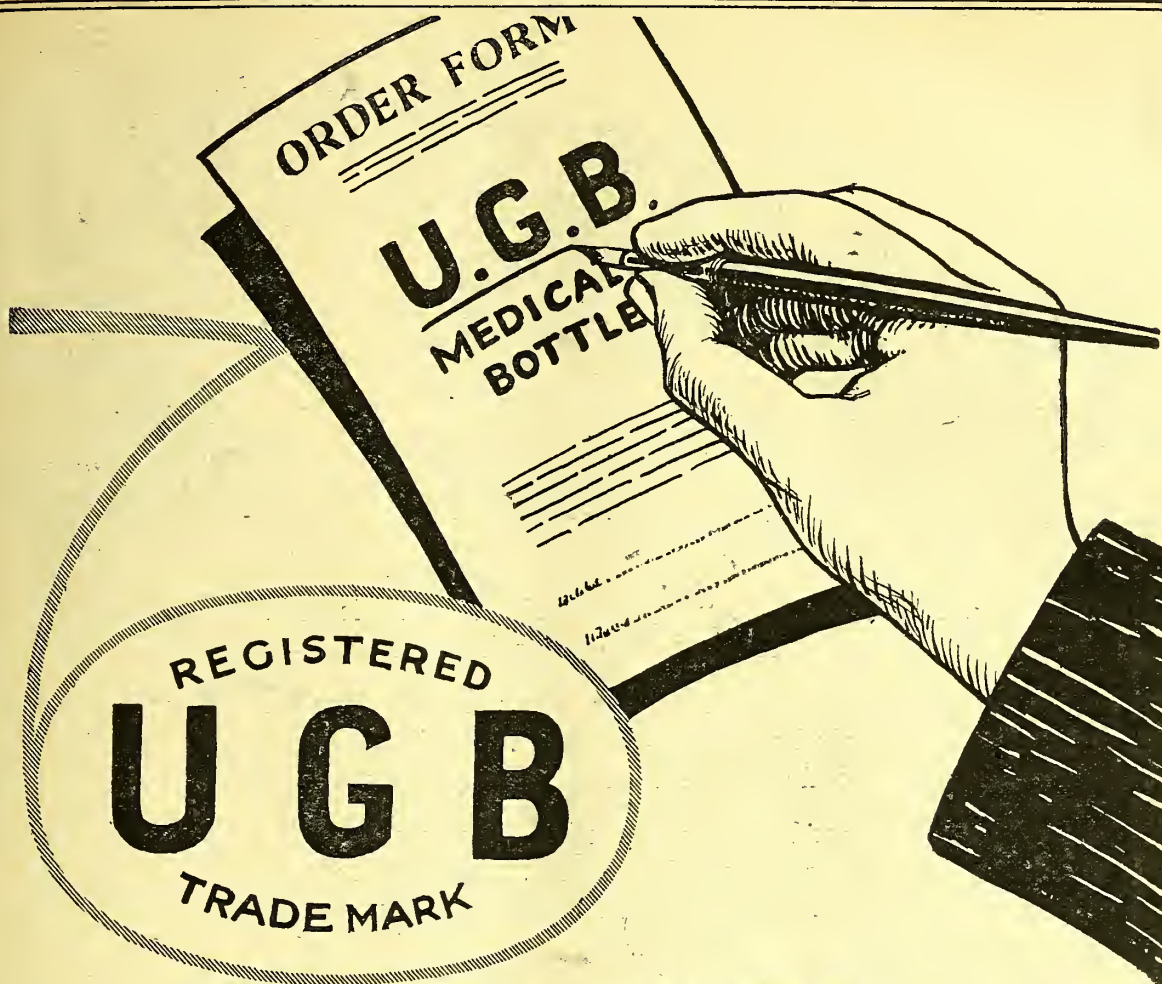
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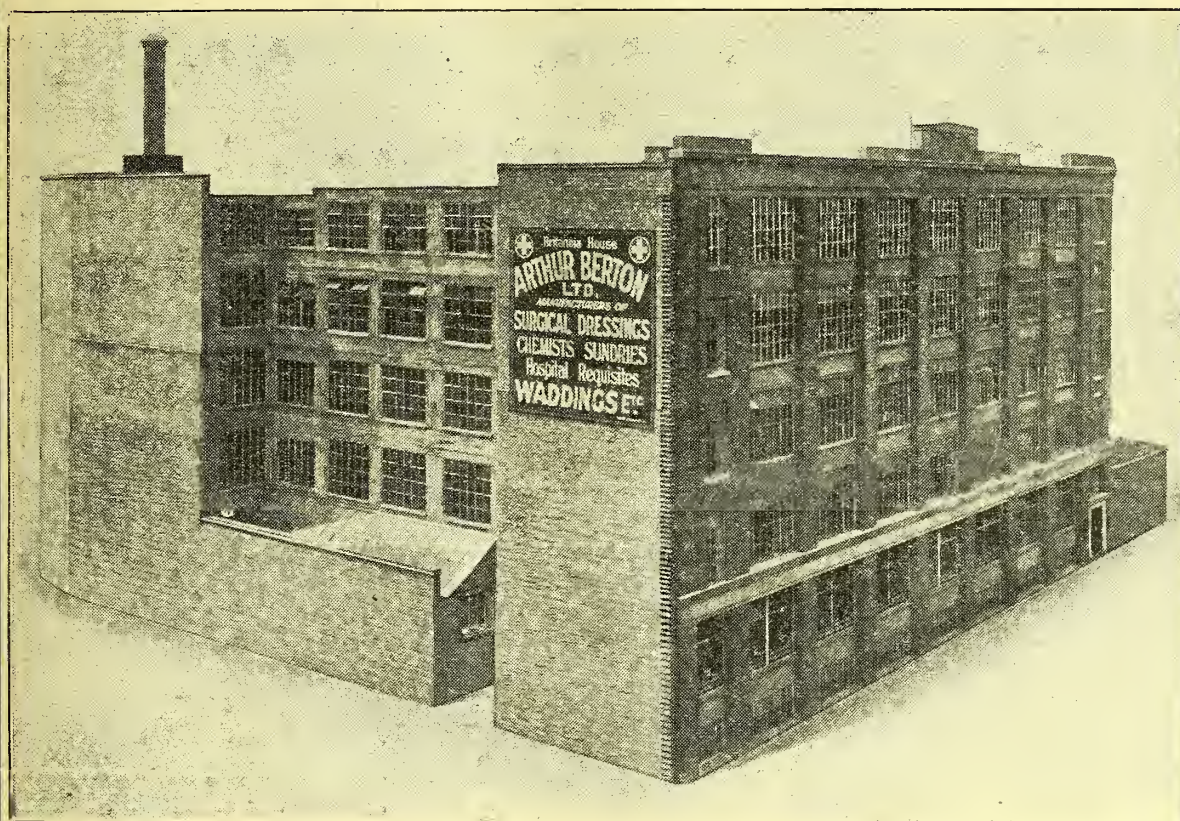
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Our new window display cut-out is a cleverly designed tableaux representing a period of time that "Drummers" have been famous, and the interesting characters in the scene are printed in bright and attractive colours that catch the eye.

All your customers will be interested, and your sales will soar—do not have to wait for *your* cut-out, send at once before the heavy rush to **EDGE'S, BOLTON.**

Every one of your customers has a use for a Drummer Dye, and their attention only needs bringing to the fact that you stock them to make a sale.

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DRUMMER DYES

Maw's

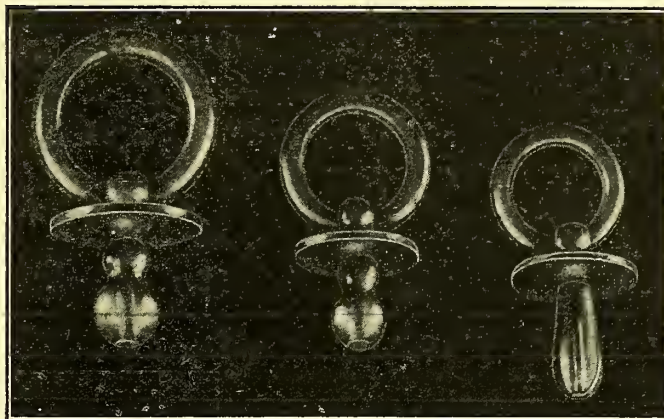


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Maw's All-Rubber Soothers

Maw's All-Rubber Soothers give two kinds of satisfaction to the pharmacist who sells them: the commercial satisfaction of selling an article which yields a satisfactory profit, and the professional satisfaction of selling an article which gives the best possible service to the purchaser.

Maw's All-Rubber Soothers also give two kinds of satisfaction to the customer who buys them: the satisfaction of securing a first-class article, made on hygienic principles from the finest materials, and the satisfaction of getting the best possible article at the lowest possible price.



Big Cherry.

Little Cherry.

Tiny Transecura.

There is a wide range of patterns in Maw's series of All-Rubber Soothers (see pp. 330-333 Maw's List), and any pattern can be supplied loose, on cards, in transparent bags, or, with the exception of the Tiny Transecura and Tiny Cherry, in transparent tubular cases. Soothers supplied in transparent bags are packed in dozens in thin, plain cardboard outers, while those supplied in tubular cases are packed in a strong, well labelled counter display case.

Special attention is drawn to the Tiny Transecura soother, a line of constantly and rapidly increasing popularity.

The soothers illustrated are the Tiny Transecura, the Little Cherry and the Big Cherry. The large and small Transecura are of the same sizes as the Big and Little Cherry, but shaped as the Tiny Transecura. The Tiny Cherry is of course, of the same size as the Tiny Transecura, but shaped as the Big and Little Cherry.

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Loose	2/6	per dozen.
One doz. on card	3/-	" "
Each soother in cellophane bag	3/-	" "

Small Transecura (Regd.) or Little Cherry.

Loose	3/6	per dozen.
One doz. on card	4/-	" "
Each in transparent bag	4/-	" "
Each in tubular case	4/-	" "

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Loose	5/-	per dozen.
One doz. on card	5/6	" "
Each in transparent bag	5/6	" "
Each in tubular case	5/6	" "

An extra discount of 5 per cent. is allowed on orders for one gross of soothers.

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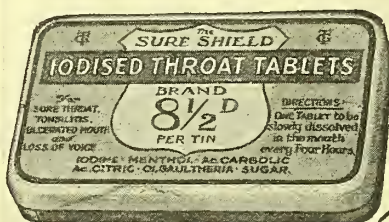
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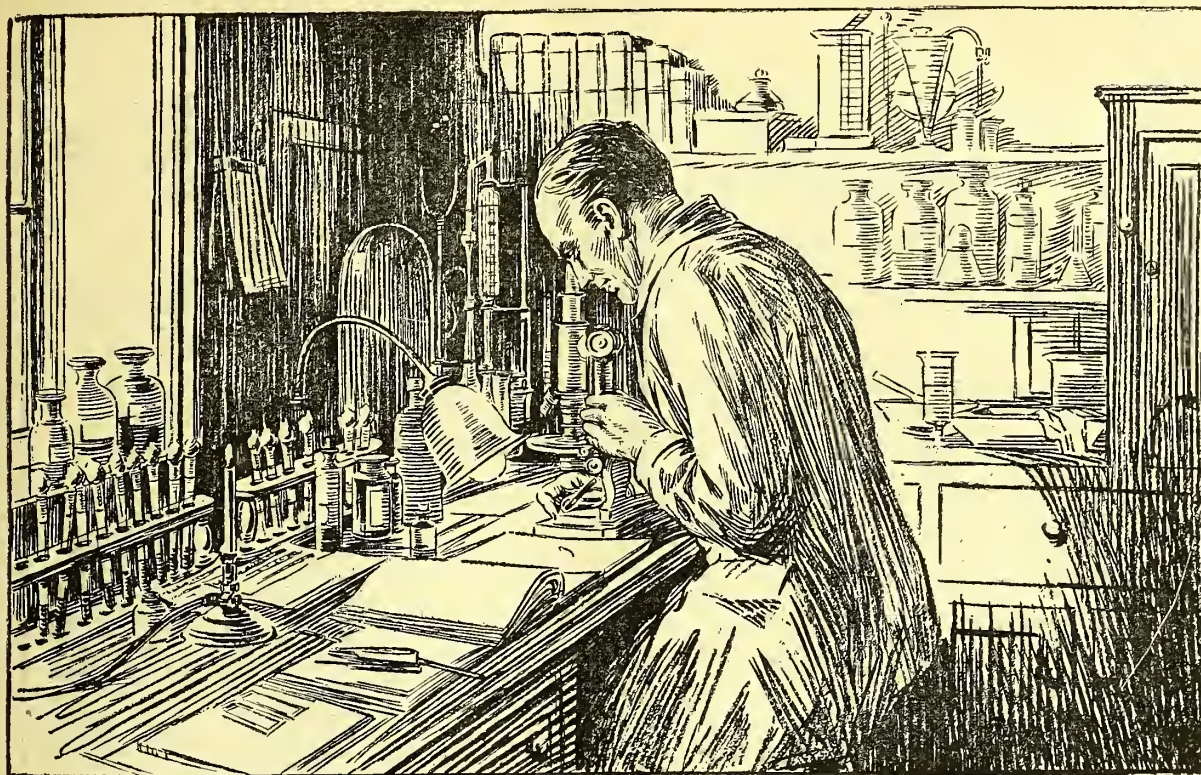
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ALL'S WELL-

ALL'S well that sells well. . . . And the Sorbelle Rubber Sponge is in steady demand all over the country. Customers are quick to realise its superiority, and the fact that it is British and no dearer than any foreign rubber sponge makes its popularity assured.

The Sorbelle is obtainable in five sizes and assorted colours. It is supplied to the Trade on terms which give you the opportunity of making really large profits.



Order through your Wholesaler, or
in case of difficulty write us direct.

SORBO RUBBER-SPONGE PRODUCTS, Ltd.
Sorbo Works, Woking, Surrey.
Telegrams: "Sorbo, Woking."
Telephone: Woking 966 (2 lines).



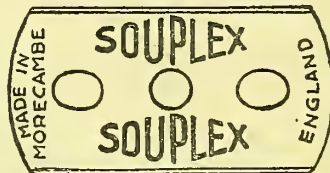
THE BRITISH MADE SAFETY RAZOR BLADE



WELL
ADVERTISED
TO THE
PUBLIC

Get your share of the profits.

THE BEST BLADE THE WORLD PRODUCES



We offer generous trade terms.

Write to—

**SOUPLEX LTD.
MORECAMBE**

Free Jars



These jars help your display—
display sells the goods, and we
bear the cost. When empty the

jars are suitable for a variety of
purposes, e.g., Soaps, Powder
Puffs, Combs, Brushes, &c.

Free Jar with

Per lb.

7 lbs.	Antiseptic Throat Pastilles	2/3, 2/9
7	Bismuth Lozenges	3/1
7	Bismuth Indigestion Tablets	2/0
7	Bismuthated Magnesia & Mint Tablets	2/9
7	Brompton Lozenges	1/11
28	Candies (Cough, Cream, Mint, Lime Fruit, Lime Juice)	1/2
16	Cherry Pastilles (Dr. Monroes)	1/7
7	Fragrant Cachous	2/5
7	Formalin & Mint Tablets	2/0
7	Glycerine Pastilles	3/3
7	Glycerine & Black Currant Pastilles	3/3
16	Glycerine, Honey & Lemon Pastilles	1/7
7	Iodised Throat Tablets	2/10
16	Mixed Fruit Pastilles	1/7
7	Licorice & Menthol Pellets	4/0
7	Peppermints	3/0
7	"Pinettes"	2/0
7	Sore Throat Tablets	3/0
28	Sulphur Tablets	1/0 28-lb. lots 1/2 7-lb. lots

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO. LTD.
34 HANOVER STREET • LIVERPOOL

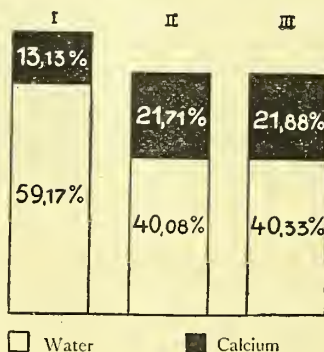


Norwegian Medicinal Cod Liver Oil

*Growth-Promoting
Anti - rachitic*

The remarkable results obtained by modern vitamin research have led to a worldwide record-breaking consumption of Norwegian Medicinal Cod Liver Oil.

The diagrams reproduced here-with cover experiments made on six animals during a period of eight weeks. The first lot (I) was put on a ricket-promoting diet. The second and third lots (II, III) were given the same

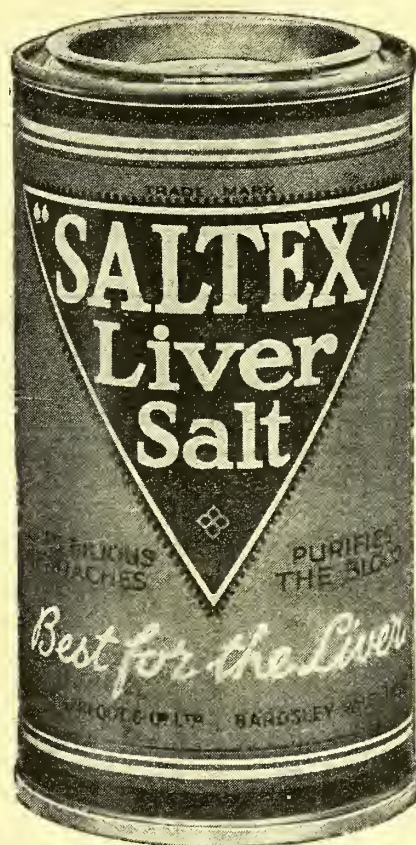


diet, with the addition of a daily dose of two milligrammes of Norwegian cod liver oil. The diagrams show the composition of the animals' bone substance at the end of the period.



THE Liver Salt

for the Pharmacy



"LIVER SALT" is included all too frequently in the weekly grocery order. A trade built up by Chemists is passing largely into other hands. Educate the public to the advantages of "Saltex," the pharmaceutical Liver Salt—not obtainable from all and sundry but from YOU. Customers will appreciate the large 9d. tin, the attractive "get up" and the Chemists' quality of "Saltex." Write for specimen tin and bonus terms

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. LTD.
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

B/817

COPYRIGHT



MOHAWK BRAND OIL PEPPERMINT

IT IS OUR AIM to keep MOHAWK BRAND in its present eminence as the highest standard of Peppermint Oil. Unsurpassed purity and delicacy of flavour.

Single or Redistilled qualities in 28-lb. tins or 20-lb. tins. Smaller packages if desired.

For samples and quotations, spot or forward, please apply to sole agents for Great Britain and Ireland:

**The Old Strand Chemical & Trading Co.
LIMITED**

Audrey House, Ely Place, London, E.C., England

Telephone: Holborn 6749.

MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, INC. NEW YORK U.S.A.

THE STANDARD

D & O

OF QUALITY

BRAND

AMERICAN ESSENTIAL OILS

GENUINE AMERICAN PEPPERMINT OIL

*Natural: finest single distilled. Prismen-tha: re-distilled.
Supermentha: rectified.*

OILS OF NUTMEG, COPAIBA, SASSAFRAS,
CEDARWOOD, SPEARMINT, WORMSEED.
BALSAHS: PERU, COPAIBA, TOLU.

Dodge & Olcott Co.
20 Mark Lane, London, E.C. 3.

'Phone: Royal 3102/3. Wires: "Egdarf, Fen, London."

Head Office: 87 Fulton St., New York.

Chemical Works "Flora"

DUBENDORF, ZURICH - SWITZERLAND

Manufacturers of

SYNTHETIC & AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Offer special compositions for BRILLIANTINES, soluble in oil and alcohol, in the following odours:

CARNATION 233
EAU DE COLOGNE 375
EAU DE COLOGNE 1926
JASMIN 50
JASMIN
JASMIN 1137
JOCKEY CLUB 258
LILAC 151
LILY OF THE VALLEY C.H.
ROSE 2565
VIOLET A
VIOLET B 256
WALLFLOWER 234

We recommend these on account of their strength and cheap price.

Samples and particulars from—

CHAS. ZIMMERMANN & CO. (Chemicals), LTD.
St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C.3

Lemon Oil? Write Reigate !

One quality only—the virgin hand-pressed oil of the finest Sicilian lemons.

We Know—because we comb the Island and select the best.

White, Tomkins & Courage Ltd

Reigate



Surrey

REGISTERED

TRADE MARK



HAVE YOU TRIED
ADOLPH SCOTT LTD.
FOR FANCY GOODS

THE HOUSE THAT GIVES YOU SERVICE

23, 24, 25, 26 Gt. Hampton St., BIRMINGHAM

Frozoclone

REGD.

It's Quality
that counts

and

"FROZOCLONE"

is the Standard

*Imitated but
not equalled*

Leaves no residue.
Can be used to the last
particle, and retains its
fragrance to the end.



In Green Bottles, Registered.
ACTUAL SIZE OF
STANDARD PACKING.

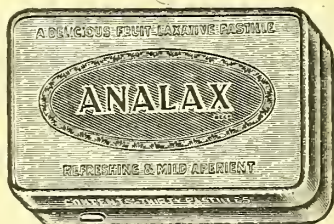
In Two Sizes
3/6 & 1/10

RETAIL P.A.T.A.

32/- doz. 16/- doz.

*Handsome Show Boxes
for Display free on
application.*

**Write for Special
Terms and advice
for Export.**



*The Luscious Laxative
in Pastille form.*

2/3 P.A.T.A. 21/- doz.



1/9
P.A.T.A.

15/-
doz.

R. DEMUTH'S LABORATORIES

68 Salusbury Road & Montrose Av., London, N.W.6



CC **NORMACOL** DD
TRADE MARK BRAND

Intestinal Evacuant.

The Introduction of "Normacol" to the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom and Ireland has met with complete success. "Normacol" is an "all - the - year - round" line, and the demand will continue to rise owing to our persistent advertising. Numerous complaints reach us to the effect that "Normacol" is still unobtainable at many Pharmacies, and we therefore invite your co-operation in promptly getting supplies from your usual Wholesaler.

Only tins of 4 ozs. and 16 ozs. bearing our name and address are genuine.

Satisfactory Discounts are given to Retail & Wholesale Druggists, and these Products are profitable to handle.
TRADE TERMS ON APPLICATION.

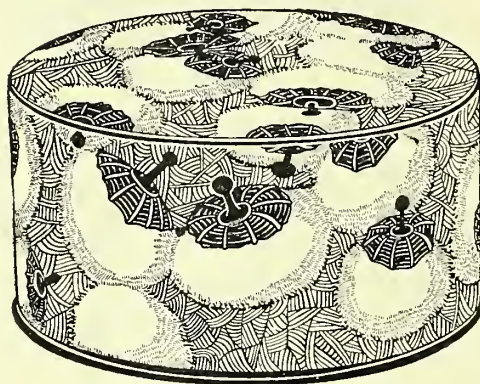
We are exhibiting at the Chemists' Exhibition, Holland Park Hall, Holland Park Avenue, London, W., Stand No. 84, where we cordially invite you to pay us a visit.

H. R. NAPP LIMITED,
3 & 4 CLEMENTS INN, LONDON, W.C.2



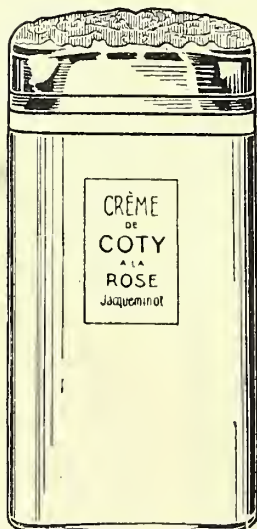
COTY SPR

ARE NOW BEING ADVERTISED
THROUGHOUT



Loose Powder, 2/6

In constant demand every day in the year—known and used by millions of women—Coty Face Powders are the ideal products from the cash register point of view. Crème Coty is a profitable addition to the line—with all the weight of Coty prestige behind it. Concentrate on these numbers now while Coty advertising is featuring them in magazines and newspapers from coast to coast.



*Crème
Coty
3/-*



Reproduction of Cut-out supplied with orders.

COTY

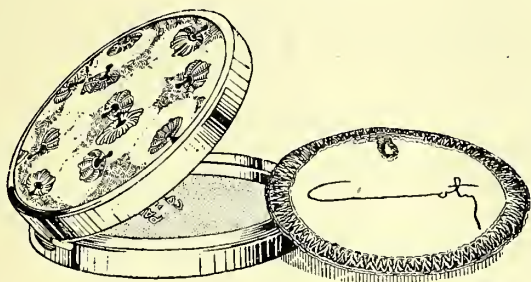
3 STR

Opposite

Tele

NG LINES

TO SIX MILLION READERS
THE COUNTRY



Compact, 2/6

The Coty Compact is another wonderful selling proposition on account of its perfect workmanship and attractiveness. Women realise that it is the best method of carrying Coty Powder out-of-doors. A good way to increase the sale of this line is to point out to customers that Coty Compact is no more nor less than Coty Powder properly compressed, instead of being a baked cake of powder and mucilage, like many Compacts now made, and which are eventually harmful to the skin.

Refill with new puff - Retail price 1/6

Talc Coty

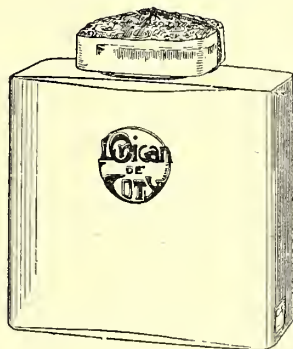
The ideal companion of the warmer weather—a real spring and summer line. Now offered in two beautiful Coty presentations, the nickel-silver flask for travelling, the glass bottle with sprinkler and cut glass lid; both equally attractive.

O93 In cut glass jar with
sprinkler - - 3/6
(Shade "Blanche" only).

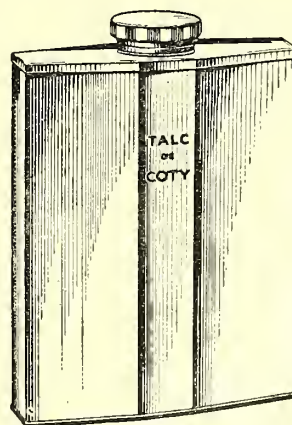
O93^{bis} In nickel-silver flask 4/6
(Shade "Blanche" and "Rose").

In all the principal
Coty Parfums Creations.

Coty



No. O93



No. O93^{bis}

LTD.
UE,
LACE,
The Station,
, .1
fail 351.



POTTER'S CATARRH PASTILLES

clear the
Bronchial Tubes

RETAIL

1/3 P. A. T. A.

PER DOZ. - 11/-

Advertised
Everywhere



Attractive Show Matter.

POTTER & CLARKE, Ltd.

60/64 Artillery Lane, LONDON, E.1.

Telephones :
BISHOPSGATE 1033-4-5.

Telegrams :
"HOREHOUND, PHONE, LONDON."

MANCHESTER - 24 LUNA STREET, GREAT ANCOATS.

ALFRED BISHOP, LIMITED



Dear Sir(s),

We have much pleasure in bringing to your notice a popular size of the well-known **BISHOP'S NATURAL FRUIT SALINE** to be retailed at 1/3 P.A.T.A., which we have introduced in response to numerous requests from our customers.

We are now offering as a small trial order for stocking and counter show purposes, 2 small and 1 large **BISHOP'S NATURAL FRUIT SALINE**, mounted in an effective showcard as per attached illustration, at a cost of 2/6 net, post free.

The prices of **BISHOP'S NATURAL FRUIT SALINE** are as follows:—

Small size, 1/3 P.A.T.A.	10/- per doz. subject.
Large „ 2/3 „	19/- „ „

On orders of 6 dozen assorted we give 6 bottles as a bonus in consideration of a window or counter display, and, in addition, the above-mentioned complete showcard **FREE**, carriage paid and in free case.

On £3 orders . . . 5% Discount is allowed.

On £5 „ . . . 10/- „ „ „

Orders can be made up with any other of our lines not marked net.
Trusting to receive the favour of your orders for the above,

We are, dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,
ALFRED BISHOP, LIMITED.

48 SPELMAN ST. LONDON, E.1



SOFT HANDS
WHITE HANDS
DRY HANDS

□ □ □

Spurway's

ORANGE &
LEMON
CREAM

for the hands
PREVENTS SUNBURN
AND CHILBLAINS.

Checks Perspiration.

A beautiful non-greasy Cream
exquisitely perfumed and packed
in a highly artistic style.

SELLS AT SIGHT.
BRINGS REPEAT ORDERS.

An "All-the-year-round" Line

	1 doz. lots.	3 doz. lots.
1 9 size	14/-	13/-
1 3 "	10/-	9/-
10 1/2 d. (sample size)	7/-	6 6

SPURWAY ET CIE.
LIMITED.

89 GREAT EASTERN ST., LONDON, E.C.2

Telegrams: "Neroli, London."
Telephone: Bishopsgate 1372.

Factories & Distilleries: Cannes-Grasse, Riviera.
Technical Laboratories: Paris.

NEW YORK.

KINGSTON (ONTARIO).

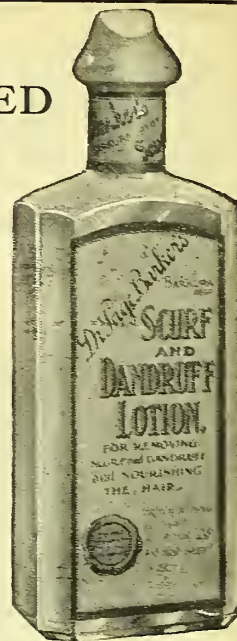
Every Bottle is
GUARANTEED

EVERY bottle of Dr.
Page-Barker's Scurf
Lotion bears a positive
guarantee that it will eradicate
scurf or the purchase
price will be refunded. This
makes it the easiest to sell of
all hair and scalp specifics.
And the profit is handsome.

18/- per Doz.

Retail - 2/6

With every order for 3 dozen
you get three 2/6 bottles as
bonus, handsome metal show-
stand, and attractive
showcards.



Dr. Page-Barker's
Scurf Lotion

Thos. CHRISTY & CO., 4-12 Old Swan Lane, LONDON, E.C.4.

KIRBEE

BRITISH BLADES
that mean
BIGGER PROFITS

MADE IN
SHEFFIELD

Selling at

5 for 1/-

10 for 2/-

KIRBEE Blades have proved the
enormous success we expected, for
the public have discovered that this
Sheffield blade is cheaper and better
than foreign makes. Link up with our
vigorous advertising by a good display
(bright sales-aids on request) and
secure our big discounts. Trade
terms, literature etc., on application.

DOUGLAS KIRBY & CO., LTD., 9 10 Charing Cross,
LONDON, S.W.1. Telephone: Gerrard 3147, 8063/4/5.

GLASGOW

47 OSWALD STREET, C.R.

Offer this

When customers ask for a colour-
restorer for grey hair, or a tonic to stop
falling or to promote growth, offer

MORGAN'S POMADE

You may do so in full confidence that it
will perform what it promises. 35 years'
reputation, a world-wide trade, and
thousands of testimonials support its claims to genuine merit.

Retail 1/9 and 3/3 per pot; Wholesale 14/- and 26/- per doz.
Increase your Sales by Displaying a Framed
Showcard. Limited Supply held. Send
Trade Card for same at once.

THE MARIE ANTOINETTE CO. 149 JUNCTION ROAD,
LONDON, N.19

(Note New Address)

(1)



Ashes of Roses

BOURJOIS - PARIS

£2,120

WINDOW DRESSING COMPETITION

June, 1927.

ONE DAY IN JUNE—*June, the month of Red, Red Roses*—will be a *Red-Letter* day for someone in the Perfumery business, and the “*Roses of Picardy*” will not only bloom and shed their fragrance across the fair plains of France, but will shine in the windows of every Chemist, Hairdresser and Perfumer who takes part in the wonderful “*Ashes of Roses*” Window Dressing Competition of M. BOURJOIS and links up with the great Advertising Campaign in that month.

This is the most unique Window Dressing Competition ever held in connection with Perfumery, and has been so arranged that every section of the Trade has an equal opportunity of winning prizes.

Sums of £500—£300—£250—£150—are indeed substantial—and that such sums can be won by Chemists, Hairdressers and Perfumers marks the Dawn of an entirely new Era; for never before has any firm of Perfume and Toilet Goods Manufacturers offered such generous rewards for the stimulation of Sales through the Art of Window Dressing.

The Rules governing this “Ashes of Roses” Window Dressing Competition are of the simplest nature, and are so framed that the smallest Country Chemist, Hairdresser or Perfumer has an equal chance with that of his confrère located in the big cities.

There is no need for you to delay sending in your order. There is no need for you to wait for a representative to call; make out your requirements and fill up the Entry Form (fill in the name of the Traveller to whom you wish the order credited) and post it with your order to your Wholesale House or direct to us without delay.

Bourjois
PARIS

34 Prizes totalling £2,120

Section "A." Exclusively reserved for Retail Chemists and Druggists, Hairdressers and Perfumers with from one to four shops

First Prize - - - **£500**

£400 to the Proprietor.

£100 to the Window Dresser.

Second Prize - - - **£300**

£250 to the Proprietor.

£50 to the Window Dresser.

Third Prize - - - **£150**

£125 to the Proprietor.

£25 to the Window Dresser.

4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, } £20
10th, 11th, 12th, & 13th Prizes } each

14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, } £10
19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, and } each
23rd Prizes

24th Prize - **£150**

To the Wholesale House who supplies the winner of the **First Prize** with the order accompanying the Entry Form.

25th Prize - **£150**

To the Traveller of the Wholesale House whose signature appears on the **First Prize** Entry Form.

26th Prize - **£75**

To the Wholesale House who supplies the winner of the **Second Prize** with the order accompanying the Entry Form.

27th Prize - **£75**

To the Traveller of the Wholesale House whose signature appears on the **Second Prize** Entry Form.

28th Prize - **£50**

To the Wholesale House who supplies the winner of the **Third Prize** with the order accompanying the Entry Form.

29th Prize - **£50**

To the Traveller of the Wholesale House whose signature appears on the **Third Prize** Entry Form.

30th Prize - **£25**

To the Artist who photographs the window winning **First Prize**.

31st Prize - **£25**

To the Artist who photographs the window winning **Second Prize**.

32nd Prize - **£25**

To the Artist who photographs the window winning **Third Prize**.

33rd Prize - **£5**

To each Employee of whatever grade in the Retail Shop, the Proprietor of which wins the **First Prize**

Prizes 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 will be reserved exclusively for Wholesalers and their representatives in Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State. The representatives of A. Bourjois et Cie., Ltd., are excluded from participating in these Prizes, but if the Retailer is supplied by one of the representatives of A. Bourjois et Cie., Ltd., a sum equal to half the value of Prize 25, 27 or 29 will be awarded to such representative.

Prize £250

Section "B." Exclusively reserved for Retailers of any description with five or more shops, Departmental Stores, Drapers and all Chain Stores.

The whole of the Rules governing this Competition apply equally to Section "B" as well as to Section "A."

Bourjois
PARIS

Ashes of Roses

BOURJOIS - PARIS

Window Dressing Competition

HOW TO ENTER AND CONDITIONS.

1. A minimum entering purchase of £5 (exclusive of Miniatures No. 41, Introductory Sets No. 42 and Miniature Powder No. 2560) must be made either direct or from any Wholesale House in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, or the Irish Free State.
2. Display must be made during the month of June, and the whole of the window, or the whole of one section of the window, must be devoted to the display of "Ashes of Roses" only.
3. Showcards of all kinds can be obtained on application, and will be sent FREE and carriage paid.
Additional material and adjuncts may be used in dressing the window at the discretion and expense of the Proprietor.
4. In the case of Chain Stores or Chemists having branches, a separate purchase must be made and a separate entry form filled in for each individual branch entering.
5. Displays must be for a minimum period of 15 days.
6. **All photographs, together with the Form marked "D," must be addressed "Bourjois Window Dressing Competition," T. B. Browne, Ltd., 163 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, and must be received not later than Monday, July 4th. No photographs, unless accompanied by the above-mentioned Form, will be placed before the Judges.★**
7. All windows must contain in a conspicuous place the competition showcard or they will be disqualified. This Showcard will be in a special envelope marked "Competition Showcard," and will be despatched with the entering order, or it can be obtained from all the wholesale houses or direct.
8. No entry or photograph will qualify unless a purchase in accordance with Rule 1 has been made and the entry form properly completed.
9. All photographs must have the name and address of the competitor clearly written or stamped on the back of each, together with name and address of the Photographer.
10. Photographs will be judged by the President, Retail Pharmacists' Union and Chemists' Defence Association, Ltd.; The Editor, "Pharmaceutical Journal"; the Art Editor, "Daily Mirror," and their decision must be accepted as final.
11. In the event of being required so to do, any competitor must be prepared to redress his window for the personal inspection of the Judges.

★ The Directors of Messrs. A. Bourjois et Cie, Ltd., have made arrangements under which the entries to this Competition are addressed to their Advertising Agents, Messrs. T. B. Browne, Ltd., 163 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, as above. This has been done in order that neither they, nor any member of their staff, shall see or have access to any of the photographs until after the decision of the Judges. If entries are sent to any address other than the above, it will disqualify them for the Competition.

Bourjois
PARIS.

DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz. to Retailer	Selling Price P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP ..	10/-	1/-
A complexion soap.		
PROLACTUM ..	10/-	1/-
For the lips.		
PARSIDIUM JELLY ..	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.		
ALLACITE OF ORANGE BLOSSOM ..	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.		
BORANIUM ..	22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.		
GLEMINITE ..	22/6	2/6
For a face lotion.		
COLLIANDUM ..	22/6	2/6
For a face tint.		
PERGOL ..	22/6	2/6
A deodorant.		
TEKKO PASTE ..	22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.		
STALLAX ..	13/6	1/6
For a shampoo.		
JETTALINE ..	31/6	3/6
For clearing the skin.		
PHEMINOL ..	36/-	4/-
A depilatory.		
MENNALINE ..	36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.		
MERCOLIZED WAX ..	18/-	2/-
A face cream.		
STYMOL ..	36/-	4/-
For oily complexions and blackheads.		
SILMERINE ..	22/6	2/6
Hair-curling fluid.		
BARSYDE ..	22/6	2/6
Dandruff eradicator.		
TAMMALITE ..	22/6	2/6
For grey and faded hair.		
LIQUID PERGOL ..	31/6	3/6
To check excessive perspiration locally.		
BICROLIUM ..	22/6	2/6
For whitening the hands.		
COCONOIDS ..	31/6	3/6
For figure development.		

The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

CLYNOL BERRIES ..	36/-	4/-
For obesity.		
SOFT PALERIUM ..	45/-	5/-
For wrinkles.		
LIQUID NAIL POTASH ..	10/-	1/-
Brilliant and lasting.		

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL DEPÔTS AND AGENCIES.

South Africa: LENNON, LTD., Cape Town, etc.

India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay,
A. L. CHOUDRY, Calcutta.

New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland and Wellington.

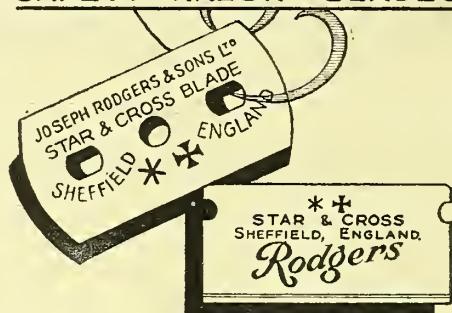
Holland: N. V. v/h HENRI SANDERS, Amsterdam.

Denmark: KARL SCHULTZ & CO., Copenhagen.

Sweden: ENEQUIST HOLME & CO., A/B, Stockholm.

Irish Free State: MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LTD., Dublin.

Rodgers SAFETY RAZOR BLADES



Not until Joseph Rodgers & Sons Ltd. felt convinced that they were offering a better blade than made by any other firm in either hemisphere were they prepared to stamp their blades with their name and the "Star and Cross" mark. They are now offering blades of both the Gillette and Auto-Strop types.

Controlled Selling Price 3/6 per dozen.

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS LTD.

Cutlery to His Majesty. 6 Norfolk Street, SHEFFIELD

TRADE MARK  GRANTED 1682

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.

Are known the World over as
the Largest Manufacturers of

BEST BRITISH BRUSHES

Please write for full Particulars to—

75 FARRINGDON ROAD, E.C.1.

GILLETTE BLADES

27/9 per box. 10 boxes 27/3 per box.

Price List on Application for

**VALET, DARWIN, EVER-READY,
SOUPLEX, MYATT, WANIE, Etc.**

A. FRANKS & CO. 12 BARTLETT'S BLDGS.
HOLBORN.

PHONE: CENTRAL 3640.

Build Your Business
on SOUND LINES

Euthymol

TOOTH PASTE



*A Steady Seller that is
well worth buying in quantity*

THERE is a steady flow of business over the counters of chemists who display Euthymol. Continuous honest publicity through newspapers, professional journals and posters induces a widespread interest in this dentifrice. Chemists generally show Euthymol and give it a word of recommendation.

And Euthymol thoroughly justifies recommendation. It is a *scientific* product of supreme quality, tested bacteriologically before issue to ensure compliance with the claim that it is able "to kill dental decay germs in 30 seconds."

You will gain by buying Euthymol Tooth Paste on special terms. Prove it for yourself by sending for particulars.

M.R.P.

1/3

PER TUBE

M.W.P.

10/2

PER DOZ. NET



PARKE, DAVIS & CO., 50 BEAK STREET, LONDON, W.1

Telegraphic Address: "CRESSWELL, HOLB., LONDON."

Telephone: No. 1432 Holborn.

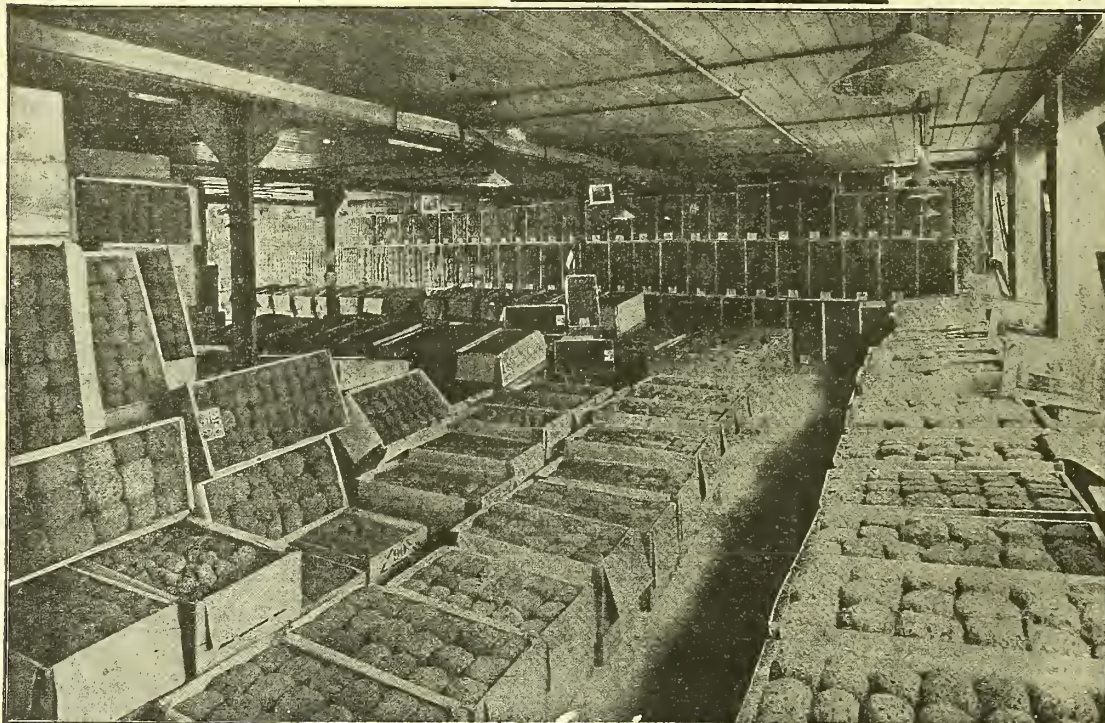
THE SPONGE HOUSE

INTERNATIONAL SPONGE IMPORTERS, LIMITED,
CRESSWELL BROTHERS BRANCH

Sponge Importers, Exporters and Merchants, and Chamols Leather Dressers,

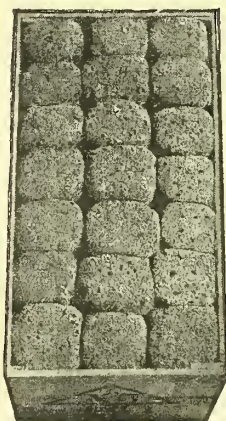
18 and 19 RED LION SQUARE (New Warehouses and Steam Bleacheries, 45, EAGLE STREET) LONDON, W.C.

WITH THE LARGEST STOCKS OF ALL SPONGES IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES AT LOWEST PRICES.



BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL AND INSPECT OUR LARGE AND VARIED STOCKS, AND THEY WILL CONVINCE THEMSELVES THAT THEY ARE DEALING IN THE "CHEAPEST MARKET"

UNBLEACHED MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES in Original Cases



HONEYCOMB.

Extra Choice. Finest
 Texture and Shape.
 The Pick of all the
 Fisheries.

Pieces in Case.	Average Price per Piece.
300 Toilet at	9d.
250 " "	1/-
200 " "	1/6
160 " "	2/-
140 " "	2/6
120 " "	3/-
100 " "	3/6
90 Medium Bath	4/6
80 " "	5/6
72 " "	6/6
60 " "	7/6
45 Large	8/6
30 " "	10/6

HONEYCOMB.

Toilet & Bath.

Good 2nd Quality.

Pieces in Case.	Average Price per Piece.
270 at	6d.
180 " "	9d.
170 " "	1/-
160 " "	1/6
140 " "	2/-
120 " "	2/6
110 " "	3/-
90 " "	3/6
80 " "	4/-
75 " "	4/6
70 " "	5/-
65 " "	5/6
60 " "	6/6

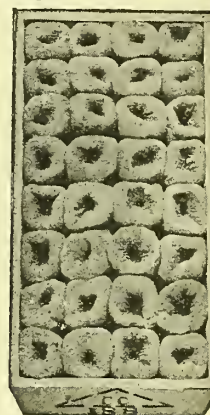
FINE TURKEY

SOLIDS.

SELECTED
SHAPES.

1st Quality.

	Average Price in Case.	Piece.
Nursery	200 at	1/-
Toilet	150 " "	1/6
"	100 " "	1/9
"	100 " "	2/-
"	80 " "	2/6
Bath	50 " "	3/-
"	36 " "	4/-
"	24 " "	5/-



LOOSE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

SPONGES IN SMALL PACKAGES. Fine Turkey, Fine Egyptian and Honeycomb. In 1st, 2nd and 3rd Qualities, Bleached or unbleached (state which in ordering). On strings of 1 dozen pieces, or loose in bags. At per doz: 2s., 3s., 4s., 6s., 9s., 12s., 15s., 18s., 24s., 30s., 36s., 42s., 48s., 54s., 60s., 66s., 72s. Bleached Cuban. At per String or Dozen. Wool, Grass, Yellow and Fine. 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 6s., 9s., 12s., 15s., 18s., 24s.

NEW VELVET HONEYCOMB. Soft, Durable and large for money. Suitable for Toilet and Bath purposes.

PRICES—Cut Shapes 3s., 4s., 6s., 9s., 12s., 15s., 18s., 21s., 24s. per dozen.

" Natural Shapes 4s., 6s., 9s., 12s., 15s., 18s., 21s., 24s., 30s., 33s., 36s. "

Strongly recommended where an inexpensive Toilet and Bath Sponge is required.

A Name that Merit has made Famous

"HARLENE" HAIR-DRILL. NEW DEVELOPMENT

Edwards' Harlene Ltd., wish to inform their friends
in the Trade about

Three New Lines

which will be **QUICK SELLERS.**

A Big Advertising Campaign is now being arranged for the following:—

**"HARLENE" Cleansing and Revivifying
HAIR FIXATIVE (for Gentlemen)**

" HARLENE "
WAVE-SETTING LOTION
(for Ladies)

Price of both of above { Advertiser's (Minimum Retail) 1/3 per bottle.
Makers' 13/4 per dozen.
Less 20% Discount.

"CREMEX" DRY SHAMPOO

Advertised (Minimum Retail) **1/6** per box of 7 Shampoos.
Single Packets **3d.** each. Makers' **15/10** per dozen.
Less 20% Discount.

Be One of the First in your District to get this Trade.

PLACE YOUR ORDER TO-DAY.



For Full Particulars, Terms, etc., write to:—

EDWARDS' HARLENE LTD. 20, 22, 24, 26 LAMB'S CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

STAND 60 CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION

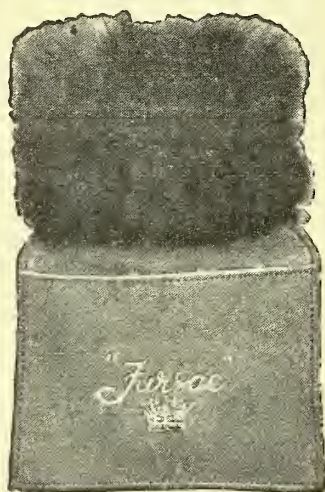
*A*LL Visitors to the Exhibition will be welcomed at the above Stand with no obligation to buy.

The very latest models of "B.G." Perfume Sprays and Powder Bowls designed by skilled artists and executed by expert craftsmen will be on view.

Please compare our prices and inspect our new registered designs (Patent Office R.I.D. certificate granted) before buying elsewhere.

BRIDGEN & GRIFFIN

25 BARTLETT'S BUILDINGS, HOLBORN CIRCUS, E.C.4



Attractive display showcards
on application.

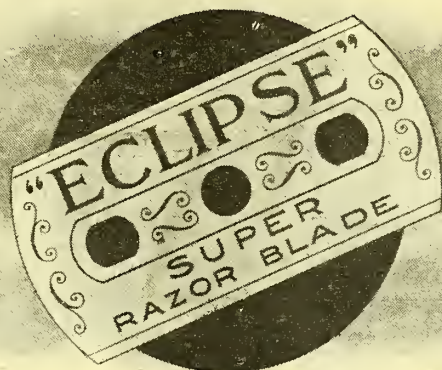
"Fursac" THE IDEAL PUFF FOR THE HANDBAG

THE "FURSAC" PUFF ROLLS BACK INTO ITS OWN CONTAINER, AND AUTOMATICALLY TAKES UP A FRESH SUPPLY OF POWDER READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE. NO LOOSE PARTS.

	RETAIL	TRADE
P850 MIDGET, Leather	2/6 ea. P.A.T.A.	20/- doz.
P852 STANDARD "	3/6 ea. P.A.T.A.	28/- "
P854 DE LUXE "	5/- ea. P.A.T.A.	40/- "
P858 VANITY Silk Brocade	4/6 ea. P.A.T.A.	36/- "

MANUFACTURED IN
HYGIENIC FACTORIES BY
SOLPORT BROTHERS LTD
184-190, GOSWELL ROAD
LONDON, E.C.1

Give this Blade a Trial
"ECLIPSE"



A BRITISH BLADE WITHOUT A RIVAL.

After two years of intense research
the **"ECLIPSE" SAFETY RAZOR BLADE** is
now offered to the public.

IT IS MANUFACTURED BY STEELMAKERS RIGHT
FROM THE INGOT TO THE FINISHED BLADE.

No extravagant claims are made

OUR SLOGAN IS

"GO BY RESULTS"

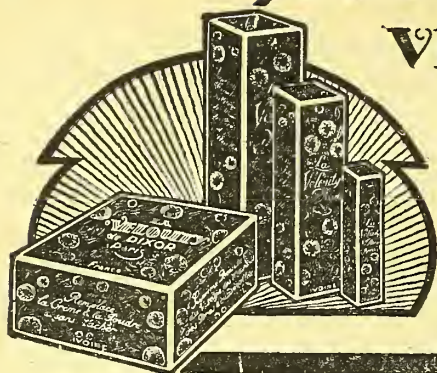
We stand behind our Trademark, having confidence
that each and every Blade will prove a Traveller.

SUPPLIED THROUGH CHEMISTS, DEALERS, ETC. APPLY FOR TERMS TO

JAMES NEILL & CO (SHEFFIELD) LTD

CRUCIBLE STEEL MANUFACTURERS,

NAPIER STREET, SHEFFIELD.



VELOURY de DIXOR PARIS..

COMBINED CREAM AND POWDER

The advertised line that you are asked for

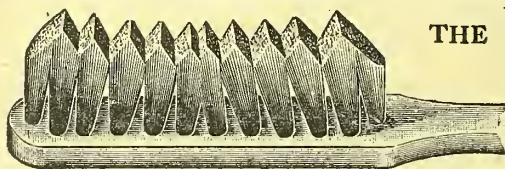
NEW 1/- SIZE TUBE.

WHOLESALE PRICE 7/- DOZ.

Contains nearly three times the quantity of the 6d. handbag size.

Made in three shades: WHITE, IVORY and NATURAL

Obtainable from your regular Wholesaler or direct from the Sole British Agents:
DEBACQ & HARROP, 68 Newman Street, Oxford Street, LONDON, W.1



A QUICK SELLER. TRY IT!

THE "ODENTIC TWO-WAY" Regd. TOOTH BRUSH

has its tufts of **PURE BRISTLES** so arranged that it offers the maximum resistance in brushing in both directions. Made by a firm with 100 years' experience.

Two sizes: **GENTS**. (4 Rows); **LADIES**, (3 Rows).
Small Show-card with every 1/- dozen.

Manufacturers: **W. R. SPEER & SON**, 215 Dalston Lane, London, E.8
Obtainable from all Wholesalers.



TILBURY'S "FORT" PROPHYLACTIC

In the "ORANGE BOX."

In 3 Sizes, and in Hard, Medium and Very Hard Unbleached Bristle

Each Brush packed in Transparent Envelope ensures Cleanliness and Hygiene.

Tilbury, Brush Works, Hackney, London, England.

Telephone: Axminster 5.

Telegrams: "Coate, Axminster."

COATE & CO. (Axminster) Ltd.

The London Brush Works, Axminster, Devon.

Estab. 1847.

Manufacturers of Super British Brushes

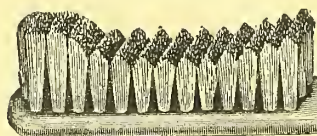
Our Special "PROPHYLACTIC" Tooth Brushes—

3 row Hard, Medium, Soft, Yellow Hair @	...	...	...	16/- per dozen
4 " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	...	...	18/- " "

Orders for one gross supplied in Cartons with customer's name and address free.
Every Brush Guaranteed. British made by British Labour. Send for our present list of prices.

BIDWELLS' PROPHYLACTIC TOOTH BRUSHES

IN THREE SIZES



SILVERED WIRES.

EACH IN CARTON.

CASTLE MILLS, AXMINSTER. On 6 dozen lots own name free on Carton, if desired.

ALWAYS
EFFECTIVE

Eureka

WEED KILLER

LARGEST
SALE

CHEMISTS prefer this make because it has been sold by the TRADE for many years and not direct to Users. EUREKA is asked for and gives a good profit. AGENTS are fully assisted in the Selling. Please write NOW.

TOMLINSON & HAYWARD, Ltd., 51 NEWLAND, LINCOLN

GLASS BOTTLES

Large Stocks of PHIALS, PANEL FLATS, COUGH MIXTURE PANELS, MEXICAN FLATS, CANNON ESSENCES, &c., at low prices.

Write for Prices to—

FREDK. YOULDON (Formerly Proprietor of E. Youldon. Established 1840.)
68 BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.

'Phone: London Wall 3529.

Telegrams: "Youldon, Ave, London."

KING'S THE SHOPFITTERS



Fluted or Fret Cut PLAIN PEDESTALS

As Illustration Size	Price each	No. O.K. 202 Size	Price each
6"	1 10	6"	1 1
9"	2 6	9"	1 4
12"	3 0	12"	1 7
15"	3 6	15"	1 10
18"	4 3	18"	2 2
24"	6 6	24"	2 7

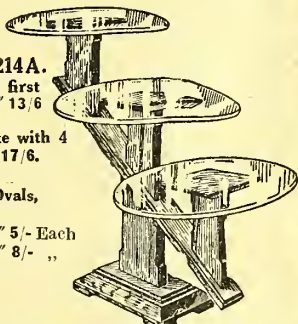
J. C. KING'S
"Tryplex" Oak

Display Stand No. OK 214A.
18" High Complete with 3 first
Quality Glass Ovals 12" x 9" 13/6

Ditto but 4 Tier, Complete with 4
Glass Ovals 12" x 9" 17/6.

First Quality Glass Ovals,
Polished Edges.

12" x 9" 2/3 Each | 18" x 12" 5/- Each
16" x 9" 3/3 " | 20" x 15" 8/- "



J. C. KING'S "St. Paul's" CRYSTAL GLASS PEDESTALS

Ins.	Doz.	Ins.	Doz.	Ins.	Doz.
2 1/2	5 9	10	22 0	18	46 6
4	8 9	12	26 0	20	52 0
6	10 0	14	31 6	24	67 6
8	14 9	16	42 0		

Send at once for our Up-to-Date List of Fittings, No. 698, CH, post free

J. C. KING, Ltd., The Chemists' Shopfitters
42-60 GOSWELL ROAD, E.C.1

THE FINEST

ADEPS LANÆ

B.P.

Hydrous (Wool Fat) Anhydrous

IS PURCHASED FROM

CRODA LIMITED

RAWCLIFFE BRIDGE,
GOOLE, YORKS.

Telephone: SNAITH 34.

Telegrams: CRODA, GOOLE.

**A SELECTION FROM
THE "DAINTIE" (REGD.) SERIES
SLEEPING CAPS**



BEDTIME No. 10, 4/11 Doz.



BEDTIME No. 11, 8/11 Doz.



BEDTIME No. 12, 8/11 Doz.



BEDTIME No. 15, 12/6 Doz.



BEDTIME No. 16, 15/- Doz.



LADY ISABELLE, 15/- Doz.

Boxed Dozens. In each box is a life-size head on which one of the Nets is displayed (as above illustrations).

We are also showing a large range of BOUDOIR CAPS, SPORTS NETS and TENNIS EYE SHADES. Ask your Wholesaler.

Manufacturers and Suppliers to Wholesale only:

PARKER & Co. (Lon.) Ltd.
4/5 BRIDGEWATER SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.1.



**Good selling
toothbrushes
with
good profits**

Another big carefully planned advertising campaign is bringing HALEX Toothbrushes to the notice of the public.

The result of this campaign is an increasing demand for a purely BRITISH MADE Toothbrush of the finest quality—at a reasonable price.

HALEX Toothbrushes are sold to the public at prices ranging from 9d. to 2s. A very good margin of profit is left for you.

Send for this Special Introductory Parcel!

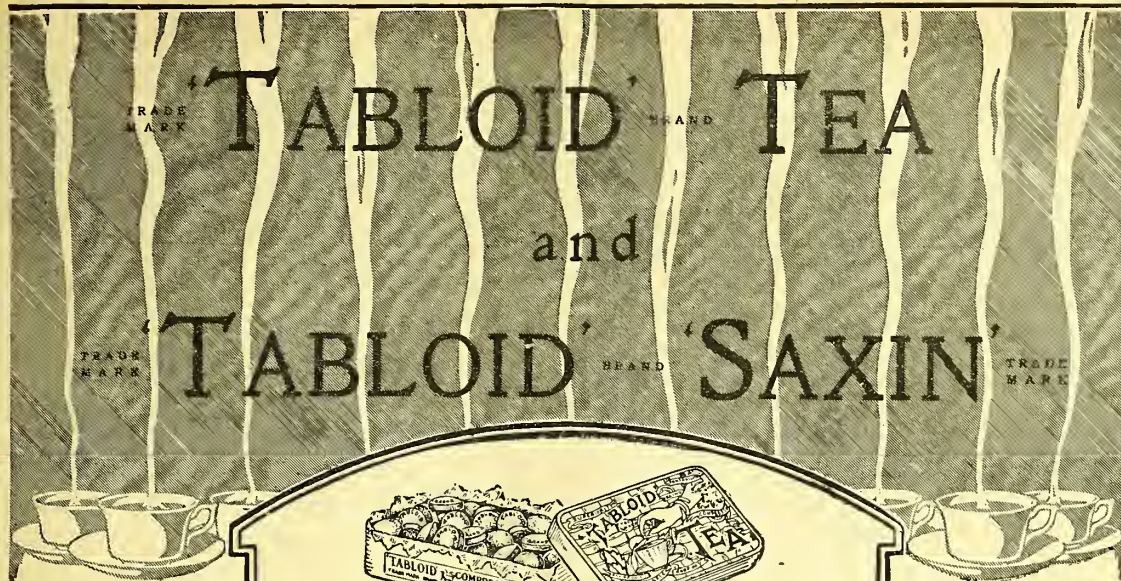
The Parcel contains—(a) A handsome glass-fronted display case containing 12 Halex brushes (two of each pattern); (b) Three dozen Halex brushes in six handy boxes—making four dozen brushes in all; (c) A supply of specially designed envelopes for handing Halex toothbrushes to your customers; (d) A showcard for window display. Order direct from your usual wholesaler, price

PROFIT 60% on cost

40/-



THE BRITISH XYLONITE Co. Ltd., HALE END, LONDON, E.4



Reduced facsimile

Your customers will soon be thinking of picnics, river trips and early summer holidays. There is additional business for you if you make a bold display of

**'TABLOID' TEA
AND
'TABLOID' 'SAXIN'**

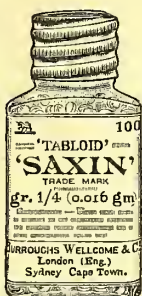
The most convenient and portable means of preparing a delightful cup of tea.

**'TABLOID'
TEA**

boxes of 100, 10/9;
and 200, 18/- per
doz. respectively
(subject)

Special Blend
boxes of 100, 16/-
per doz. (subject)

'TABLOID' TEA
is ideal for the
early morning cup
of tea and for
general use in
the home



Bottle of 100
Actual size

Test these products in your own household, and you will sell with enthusiasm

**'TABLOID'
'SAXIN'**

gr. 1/4: bottles of
100, 200 and 500,
12/6, 23/6 and 54/6
per doz. respectively
(subject)



**BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
LONDON**



THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES

LIMITED

D. S. I. VACCINES AND SERA

An Announcement

THE British Drug Houses, Ltd., have pleasure in directing the attention of Pharmacists to the fact that they have been appointed by the Danish State Serum Institute to act as Sole Distributors in the British Empire of the well-known Vaccines and Sera made at the Institute.

The Danish State Serum Institute is under the Directorship of Dr. Thorwald Madsen and enjoys an international reputation. It has been selected by the International Committee of the Health Section of the League of Nations on the standardisation of biological products as the centre for the standardisation of all vaccines and sera made throughout the world.

The position which this Institute holds in the scientific world is in itself a guarantee of the absolute dependability of D. S. I. Vaccines and Sera.

Particulars and Prices on application.

GRAHAM STREET, CITY ROAD, LONDON, N1



A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND OF THE CHEMICAL AND DRUG TRADES

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in circulation and reputation the leading journal addressing the Chemical and Drug trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It is the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, the 'Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and of other Chemists' Societies in the Overseas Dominions.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE

TWENTY SHILLINGS a year payable in advance to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemist and Druggist* *Diary*. Subscriptions may begin with the first issue of any month. Single copy, 9d., post free; *Diary*, 10s., post free. Postal orders and cheques should be crossed "Bank of Liverpool and Martins Ltd."

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING may be obtained on application to Head Office: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

(Telegrams: "hemicus, Cannon, London." Telephone: Central 3617.)

Branch Offices: 4 Cannon Street, Manchester. (Tel.: City 52.)
54 Foster's Bldgs., High St., Sheffield. (Tel.: 22458.)
19 Waterloo Street, Glasgow. (Tel.: Central 2329.)
Melbourne and Sydney, Australia.

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Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Drying Apparatus.—A drying apparatus for photographic films, prints, etc. (H. K. Entwistle, Glossop. 267,684.)

Nitric Acid.—Improvements in manufacture of nitric acid formed by reaction of oxides of nitrogen with water. (C. Toniolo, Milan. 267,721.)

Formaldehyde.—Production of concentrated solutions of formaldehyde or of paraformaldehyde. (I.G. Farbenindustrie, Frankfurt. 267,071.)

Photographic Developer.—The development of plates and films by means of an aqueous solution of 2:4-diaminodiphenylamine. (J. Hall, Congleton, Chester. 268,155.)

Vanillin.—A process for the separation and purification of vanillin by decomposition of an aqueous solution of its sodium bisulphite compound. (J. Tcherniac, London. 268,158.)

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Therapeutic Substances Act

An Order in Council printed in "The London Gazette" of April 26 prescribes that the Therapeutic Substances Act, 1925, shall come into operation on August 6, 1927.

Contracts

The following tenders have been accepted by the bodies named:—

Cranbrook Guardians.—Mr. G. H. Moorhouse, chemist and druggist, Hawkhurst, medical appliances.

Merthyr Tydfil Guardians.—Mr. V. A. Wills, chemist and druggist, drugs.

Inquests

The Marylebone (London) coroner held an inquiry, on April 18, concerning the death of Mr. Henry J. Sesemann, surgical instrument maker, who resided in Hamilton Gardens, N.W. Evidence showed that Mr. Sesemann, who had been depressed through ill health, was found dead on the previous Saturday with a razor in his hand. A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was recorded.

An inquest was held in Chelsea, London, S.W., on April 23, on the body of Richard S. Riggey, window-cleaner, Arthur Street, who died in St. Luke's Hospital from strychnine poisoning. Mr. V. H. Jones, chemist and druggist, Fulham Road, said he had known Riggey for some years as a customer. Riggey told him he could not sleep on account of mice, and witness gave him some poison to get rid of the nuisance. The Coroner: Is there any restriction on the selling of this poison?—No; so long as he signed the poison-book it is all right. The packet contains about 4 gr. of strychnine. Enough to kill a man?—Enough to kill three or four. Does it not come under the Dangerous Drugs Act?—No. A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was recorded.

An inquest was concluded at Carlisle, on April 20, on the body of James Morton, porter, who died in the Cumberland Infirmary. Mr. C. J. H. Stock, B.Sc., F.I.C., city analyst, said he had made investigation of the stomach and its contents for arsenic, antimony, mercury, oxalic acid and phosphorus, all with negative results. A portion had been submitted to distillation under reduced pressure, and from this was obtained 19.4 milligrams of acetic acid. A further portion was examined for poisonous metals, of which a trace of copper only was detected, amounting to 6 milligrams, a quantity quite negligible, since it had been computed that man might ingest as much as 3 milligrams daily in his food. This portion of the contents, before the examination for injurious metals, was treated so as to extract any alkaloidal bodies, and 6 milligrams (nearly 0.09 gr.) of a purified alkaloid was recovered. The alkaloidal extract afforded chemical reactions which corresponded with those given by aconitine. That aconitine was present was confirmed by the physiological test. The stomach was also examined for alkaloids, and from it was recovered 20 milligrams of a purified alkaloidal extract affording the same reactions and physiological indications as the first extract obtained from the contents. This weight was nearly 0.5 gr., so that the total amount of alkaloidal extract recovered from the stomach and contents together was altogether 0.55 gr. In his opinion death was due to poisoning by aconitine. The house surgeon at the infirmary said that the deceased's symptoms were consistent with aconitine poisoning. The coroner recorded a verdict correspondingly.

Fires

The following outbreaks of fire, have been recorded since our last report:—

An outbreak of fire, which occurred on April 21 at the premises of Betts & Co., Ltd., metallic capsule manufacturers, Graham Street, London, N.1, was confined to a garage, and the damage was slight.

A fire occurred at the premises of Mr. F. Bingham, chemist and druggist, Masborough Street, Rotherham, on April 16, when a quantity of sulphur became ignited. The outbreak was confined to a store, and the damage was not of an extensive nature.

A fire broke out at the premises of Mr. J. Veitch, chemist and druggist, Watergate Street, Chester, on April 19. The outbreak was due to the bursting of a bottle of ether and the vapour becoming ignited. The shop fittings and some of the stock were damaged.

Birmingham

The Birmingham and Midland Scientific Society, after a period of depression, shows signs of a revival.

Mr. T. Whitmore Peck, head of the General Hospital dispensary, who is an enthusiastic philatelist, has been invited to Buckingham Palace to inspect his Majesty's collection.

Mr. Lawrence Tipper (B. C. Tipper & Son, Ltd., veterinary medicine manufacturers), chairman of the Chamber of Agriculture, has returned from his visit to South Africa.

Liverpool

Photographic business, which was good during the holidays, has given place temporarily to cold and cough cures, owing to the sudden change in the weather.

The Liverpool Pharmacy Club's ramble (in which fourteen members participated) to Hinderton, on April 24, was much enjoyed, despite the bad climatic conditions.

Appeals were made at the Liverpool Quarter Sessions, on April 26, against the decision of the Liverpool licensing justices, in March, to refuse the renewal of wine licences held by two Liverpool chemists (*C. & D.*, March 12, p. 305). The case for the appellants was that no valid objection was made to the renewal of the licences; that the justices attempted to impose conditions they were not entitled to impose; and that the justices did not exercise an independent judgment, but applied a predetermined general rule. It was also asserted that the granting of the licences would have been a convenience to the public and an accommodation to the neighbourhood. For the respondents it was stated that the applicants refused to give certain undertakings. Of the 221 chemists in Liverpool, only the appellants had held off-licences. The appeals were dismissed.

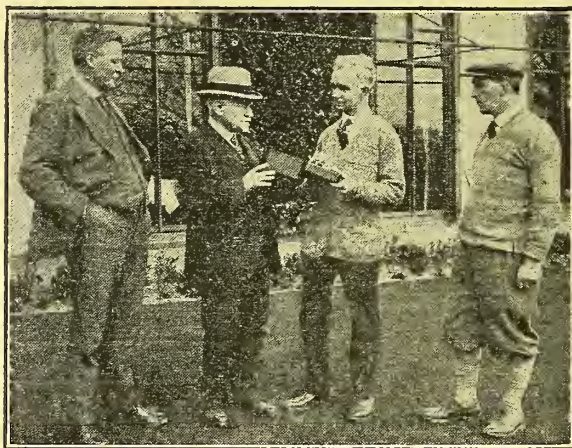
Manchester

Councillor F. W. Bates, J.P., Brooks's Bar, has been appointed chairman of the Stretford Education Committee for the thirty-second year in succession.

Councillor S. Taylor (Thos. Tomlinson & Son, chemists' valuers, 45A Market Street) has been reappointed to the Cheshire County Council's administrative educational sub-committee for the Ashton-under-Lyne and Stockport Unions, and also to the Hyde and district employment committee.

The Better Housing and Housekeeping Exhibition, which is now being held in the City Hall, Deansgate, is the largest that so far has yet been held. There are several firms connected with the drug trade who are exhibiting, among them being:—Cussons, Sons & Co., Ltd., who are specialising in the Mists of the Moon series and attracting considerable attention by the stamping of tablets of soap. The Elfrida Perfumery Co. are showing the Elfrida toilet preparations. J. E. Ellis, Ltd., are exhibiting the Floradew toilet specialities. J. C. & J. Field, Ltd., are showing Our Nell toilet soap and Field-Day for shaving. Grieve & Gordon are exhibiting eucalyptus oils of various kinds and G. G. disinfectant. C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., give Peldo demonstrations. Horlick's Malted Milk Co., Ltd., are likewise exhibiting, as are Kolynos, Inc. The specialities shown by Charles Midgley, Ltd., are Poppisana soap, Peekabo soap for babies, White Rose soap, Medicura soap and ointment and Midgley's Crystal bath soap. There are two firms showing Indian perfumes, one being Brooks-Weir, Ltd., with Bose's Genuine Indian Perfumes of the East, and the other the Rane Indian perfumes. Other exhibits include Sparklet syphons and other apparatus, and Thom's castile soap, camphor soaps and glycerin.

The first match of the Manchester and District Pharmacists' Golf Society's season took place at Chorlton golf links on April 20, when fourteen members turned out to compete for the President's prize. The weather was ideal, and it was an unfortunate circumstance that so many of the members had not returned from their Easter holiday. After high tea, Mr. A. J. Pidd, the President, said how pleased he was to welcome them once more at the first match of the season. He congratulated Mr. R. L. Balf on winning the first prize with a net score of 76. The second prize, given by the



Photo]

[Cleworth

Left to right: Mr. J. H. BLYTON (captain), Mr. A. J. PIDD (President), Mr. R. L. BALF, Mr. P. W. STUART

Society, could not be presented that afternoon, as two competitors (Mr. T. Miller and Mr. G. Potts) had tied with the net score of 78. Mr. J. H. Blyton, the new captain, thanked the members for electing him.

Sheffield

The number of Insurance prescriptions dispensed in the Sheffield area during February was the largest since the commencement of the service.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Gilbert Jackson fortunately escaped personal injury when their car caught fire recently while they were motoring near home, but the experience was an alarming one.

Mr. J. C. Gibson, chemist and druggist, who is retiring from business (*C. & D.*, April 23, p. 494), has the best wishes of all Sheffield chemists for his health and happiness. Mr. Gibson qualified in 1876, and later took over his father's business in Chapeltown. He afterwards opened the business in Barnsley Road, now owned by Mr. Medley, and the one which he recently sold in Nottingham Street.

Miscellaneous

TELEPHONING TO THE UNITED STATES.—On April 23 the President of the National Cash Register Co., Mr. Frederick B. Patterson, spoke from the London office of the company, 225 Tottenham Court Road, W.1, to the headquarters in Dayton, Ohio, U.S.A. This call was made at 3 p.m. (9 a.m. in the United States). The call was over a distance of 3,800 miles, and was used to notify the American company of the record business being secured here and in Europe. Greetings were exchanged between the President and the general manager, and the London manager (Mr. H. C. Banwell) also spoke.

IN THE COURTS.—At West London Police Court, on April 19, George W. Williams (66), described as a potato salesman, was remanded on a charge of being concerned in stealing a bag containing the sum of £9 15s. 6d., the property of Mr. G. R. Nelson, chemist and druggist, Lillie Road, S.W. Mr. John Scrase, chemist and druggist, assistant to the prosecutor, stated in evidence that two men took part in the trick by which his attention was diverted from the desk where the bag was. Bail was refused.—At Croydon, on April 25, Ralph Norfolk, a gunner in the Royal Artillery, was remanded on a charge of attempting to commit suicide by taking lysol.

STUDENTS ORGANISE FLAG DAY.—The students of the Bath and West of England College of Pharmacy recently organised a carnival procession in conjunction with flag sellers for the benefit of the Bath Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital. From 8 a.m. until 9 p.m. the citizens and visitors were entertained and importuned to give by a band of costumed students representing all sorts of characters. A jazz band on a decorated lorry, decorated motor-cars, motor-cycles, a donkey cart and barrel-organs combined to attract a crowd, from which the collectors on foot gathered a harvest. The arrangements were carried out by a committee of students, Mr. T. A. W. Palmer acting as secretary. The total collection amounted to £270. The largest individual collection (nearly £5) was obtained by Mr. C. J. Kitch.

Scottish News

Brevities

Mr. H. Newgas (Kodak Scottish representative) is now sufficiently recovered from a recent motor accident to attend to business.

The Stornoway Licensing Court has granted a licence to Mr. K. J. Macdonald, chemist and druggist, Cromwell Street, for the sale of medicated wines.

At Dingwall, on April 19, an application by Mr. D. Macpherson, chemist and druggist, Kyle of Lochalsh, for a licence to sell medicated wines was refused. The Chief Constable suggested that medicated wines be stocked by hotels.

The annual rink game for the Ayrton Saunders trophy of the Scottish Chemists' Bowling Association will be played on Queen's Park Bowling Green, Glasgow, on June 1. Entries must be made to the secretary, Mr. John T. Simpson, 268 Crown Street, Glasgow, C.5 (from whom further particulars can be had), not later than May 25.

Edinburgh

Mr. T. S. Carbarns has been appointed representative for Mr. Andrew Kinross, chemists' printer.

Dr. R. J. D. Graham, Royal Botanic Gardens, has been reappointed botany examiner for an additional year at St. Andrews University.

The death occurred in Edinburgh, on April 21, of Mr. Fred Hamilton, district inspector for the Insurance department of the Scottish Board of Health.

The result of the Ewing Pharmacy Prize Competition of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices' Association is announced as follows:—First prize (value £1 1s., presented by Dr. J. Laidlaw Ewing), Mr. Thomas W. Strachan, pupil of Mr. George Lunan, Ph.C.; second prize (value 10s. 6d., presented by Mr. Arthur Cairns), Miss Helen Fairgrove, pupil of Mr. Peter Boa, Ph.C.

Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club held the second outing of the season over the Murrayfield course on April 20, and scores taken for the possession of the Pinkerton Gibson trophy were as follows: (1) E. Knott, 77; (2) A. Henderson, 81; (3) E. Brindle, 82; A. E. Kelly, 83; R. L. Munnoch, 84; W. Woodhead, 85; M. Stoddart, 85; J. J. Stone, 85. The next competition (bogey) will take place over Prestonfield on May 4.

NEW ZEALAND'S IMPORTS OF MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, PERFUMERY, ETC.—During last year the following items were imported by New Zealand, the figures in parentheses denoting receipts in 1925:—Tartaric acid, 212,695 lb., valued at £12,119 (174,517 lb., £10,017); cream of tartar, 1,368,830 lb., £54,131 (1,118,533 lb., £46,486); insecticides and disinfectants, £125,969 (£166,761); medicinal preparations, n.e.i., £317,769 (£323,498); essential oils, £26,291 (£20,790); perfumery, £149,808 (£145,982); sulphur, 496,041 cwt., £81,923 (399,646 cwt., £65,758); soap, £97,257 (£93,927); surgical and dental instruments, £118,459 (£127,280); optical instruments, £36,871 (£25,654); photographic materials and goods, £139,185 (£144,357); flavouring essences, £31,433 (£28,131).

Irish News

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

The following are the results of the April examinations:—**PHARMACEUTICAL LICENCE EXAMINATION.**—Passed with honours: Benjamin Curry, Mary J. O'Regan. Passed (in order of merit): Laura Cunniffe, Genevieve D'Arcy, G. W. Irwin, Marc D. Moloney, Joseph Smyth, Maurice H. Cosbie, Matthew Burke. Fourteen candidates were rejected: Bernard Noyck obtained sufficiently high marks to entitle him to be registered as Pharmaceutical Assistant.

REGISTERED DRUGGIST EXAMINATION.—Passed (arranged alphabetically): Brown, Neil McC.; Gillen, Thomas; Gilchrist, Patrick; Lane, Michael J.; Leo, Patrick; Keenan, Patrick T.; Newton, Blanche E.; Stewart, Alexander. Four candidates were rejected.

ASSISTANT QUALIFICATION EXAMINATION.—Passed (in order of merit): John Kerr Carvill, Kevin Doherty, John Carmody, Teresa Deery. Four candidates were rejected.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.—Passed with honours: Anne Elizabeth Kilfeather, Anna Patricia Palmer. Passed (in order of merit): Winifred Ryan, Patrick Fitzpatrick, Gerald Patrick Griffin, Mary Sherlock, Margaret Clara Maxwell, Philip Coleman, Ellis Caitlin Leavy (Reginald George Coghlan, Michael J. Brown), Kathleen J. Lynch (Margaret Ellen Kieran, Francis Gerald Moran), Stephen Crosse, Timothy O'Regan, Bernard Ennis, Frank O'Brien, Nora T. Bolger, Desmond C. Bourke (John Joseph Farren, Rosaleen O'Connor), Alice E. Pringle, Evelyn Keany. Seven candidates were rejected.

Sale of Paste Dips

A reference in the official circular dealing with the sale of poisons in Northern Ireland (*C. & D.*, April 2, p. 416) contained a reference to "paste dips," which it was stated unqualified persons may not sell. This referred to arsenical paste dips, and not carbolic paste dips. Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., took up the matter with the Ministry of Home Affairs, and were informed that arsenical dips only are referred to in the paragraph.

Belfast

On April 23, James Boyd, aged 27, drank spirit of salt in mistake and died in the Royal Victoria Hospital some hours later.

The annual competition for the McMullan Challenge Cup has been arranged for Wednesday, June 1, on the links of the Donaghadee Club. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. W. J. Rankin, jun., 11 Waring Street.

Mr. J. C. Young, Ph.C., has acquired the Great Northern Pharmacy, Great Victoria Street, from Mr. Adam Gibson, Ph.C., who will continue to carry on his Donegall Place establishment. Mr. Young was formerly with Mr. J. B. Hay, Lisburn Road, and Messrs. J. A. and H. McRoberts, Ormeau Road, Belfast.

The section of the new Juries' Act in Northern Ireland which removes exemption from jury service hitherto granted to pharmaceutical chemists was brought into force at the opening of the Easter term in the High Court, Belfast, on April 21, when the common jury panel included the names of several pharmacists.

Dublin

Mr. R. H. Cullan, Ph.C., has recently purchased Mr. R. White's old established drug stores in Camden Street. Mr. T. I. Keogh, Ph.C., has opened a pharmacy at Fairview. Mr. Frank Brennan, Ph.C., will shortly open a pharmacy at 5c Prospect Road, Glasnevin.

Londonderry

Complaint was made at the meeting of Londonderry City Council, on April 26, that the new chemists' early closing order was not being carried out.

Craig & Wellwood, Ltd., chemists, Ferryquay Street, have secured the annual contract for disinfectants and medicines to the Public Health Department of Londonderry Corporation.

Legal Reports

Dental Board Prosecution.—At West London Police Court, on April 22, Edward Adamson Dodds, Fulham Road, was summoned by the Dental Board for practising as a dentist without being registered. It was stated for the prosecution that the defendant's name was removed from the Dentists Register on January 1, 1926, he having failed to pay the registration fee. In July last he was fined at Clerkenwell Police Court on a similar charge, and he had since had a professional transaction with a Mr. McEwen, Peterborough. The defendant, who pleaded inability to pay the requisite fee, was fined £5 5s., with £5 5s. costs.

Name-Disclosure Test Case.—At Bow Street Police Court, London, on April 25, the Industrial World, Ltd., publishers, Cockspur Street, S.W., were summoned for failing to have the names of their directors printed on their business notepaper, as required by the Business Names Registration Act, 1916, and the Companies (Particulars as to Directors) Act, 1917. The Board of Trade prosecuted. It was stated that there were two directors of the company; their names were printed on the business notepaper, but were merely shown as general manager and editor of the "Industrial World." It was contended that the names should be shown as directors' names. The magistrate held that an offence had been committed, and ordered payment of £10 10s. costs.

Dangerous Drugs Acts Cases.—At Bow Street Police Court, on April 20, Ralph Edwards (36), Junction Road, N., described as a chemist, was charged on remand with being in unauthorised possession of cocaine and morphine (*C. & D.*, April 16, p. 458). There was now a further charge against him of stealing on April 2 54 gr. of morphine, value 3s., the property of his employers, the Hygienic Stores, Ltd., Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. He pleaded "Not guilty," and was represented by Mr. Howard. Detective-Inspector W. Burmby, amplifying the evidence he gave at the first hearing, said that on April 9 he went to the shop of the Hygienic Stores, Ltd., at 141 Charing Cross Road, where he saw the defendant. A bottle labelled "Cocaine hydrochloride" was produced at the shop by an assistant. The defendant thereupon said: "That bottle was broken through knocking against another bottle, and the contents spilled. I collected the spilled powder and put as much as possible back in the bottle, without communicating with anyone." The defendant accompanied witness to New Scotland Yard, and there produced various chemists' labels. Witness noticed among the labels a small packet of powder, in relation to which the defendant said: "That is some of the cocaine from the bottle that was broken. It was slightly dirty, so I could not put it back in the bottle." Witness found in the lining of the defendant's hat another small packet, and in his overcoat a little box containing some powder, which the defendant said was what he used for massaging his own face. Cross-examined: The bottle which was produced at 141 Charing Cross Road appeared to have been broken, as stated by the defendant, and in the drawer in which the bottle was ordinarily kept there were small traces of powder. Mr. Howard: Does anything that you have seen on the premises you searched at Junction Road, N., and Hayden's Road, Bushey, or in the correspondence you took possession of, suggest to your mind that the defendant was trafficking in cocaine or other dangerous drugs?—I don't think so. He is an assistant at the Hygienic Stores, Ltd., is he not?—He was. Mr. John Arthur Heald, analyst, Somerset House, said he received on April 13 from Inspector Burmby several packets of powder for analysis; two contained small quantities of cocaine hydrochloride and others morphine hydrochloride. In several of the other samples he found nothing to indicate the presence of "dangerous" drugs. Cross-examined: The total quantity of actual cocaine found was about 2 gr., and the commercial value was only about 2d. or 3d. It was within his knowledge that cocaine was sometimes dissolved and used for eyedrops. In the packets containing cocaine he found practically no dust. Mr. Howard said he would have to reserve his cross-examination about the morphine. The secretary to

the Hygienic Stores, Ltd., said that the defendant was formerly in the employ of the company. He came in answer to an advertisement in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, and represented himself as a qualified chemist. He was only kept on for about ten or twelve days. An assistant who succeeded the defendant in his position at the Stores on April 2 said that the defendant was present when he took over. He asked him if he had any "dangerous" drugs in stock, and the defendant then showed him the stock and mentioned that a bottle of cocaine hydrochloride had been accidentally broken, and that he had stopped the hole up again. When he took over he found no register of the "dangerous" drugs in stock, and the defendant told him he had not got one. Witness immediately took steps to procure one. Further evidence as to the stock having been given, the magistrate said he had come to the conclusion that there was not sufficient to justify him in committing the defendant on the charge of larceny, which would therefore be dismissed. In regard to the charges of being unlawfully in possession of cocaine and morphine, the defendant, as he had elected to go before a jury, would be committed for trial at the Sessions. He was admitted to bail, his brother and sister becoming sureties in the sum of £10 each.

At Manchester County Police Court, on April 21, Audrey J. Brown (44), ex-matron of Urmston Cottage Hospital, was charged on remand with having unlawfully procured morphine sulphate (*C. & D.*, April 9, p. 426). Mr. J. F. Crofton appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions; Mr. W. R. W. Murray represented the prisoner; and Mr. F. Boyd Hotchen watched the case for the Urmston Cottage Hospital. Mr. Crofton stated that Brown, by forging the signatures of Drs. Winstanley and Somerset, who were honorary medical officers at the hospital, had obtained 780½ gr. of morphine sulphate from Parke, Davis & Co., and 1,200 gr. from James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester. All this quantity was paid for by Brown. If the accused was a confirmed addict, she could not have used it all upon herself and still be alive. She would not be allowed to administer any of these drugs in the hospital without sanction. "We have been unable to find anything like the total amount which has been possessed, and what has become of it we do not know," he added. The accused was committed for trial. Bail was refused.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Monday, May 2

Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 8 p.m. Cantor Lecture II. "The Measurement of Light," by Mr. I. W. T. Wash (Senior Assistant, National Physical Laboratory).

Tuesday, May 3

London Associations.—Joint meeting of London Associations at Y.M.C.A., Tottenham Court Road, W.1, at 8.30 p.m. (See page 520.)

Wednesday, May 4

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (South-West Branch, Junior Section), Wandsworth Town Hall, at 8 p.m. Dancing and whist. Tickets (single 3s. 6d., double 6s. 6d.).

Thursday, May 5

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Metropolitan Branches), Hotel Russell, London, W.C. Supper and dance to mark closing of the Parliamentary Fund. Tickets (3s. 6d. each) from the secretary, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.2.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (East Metropolitan Branch), Y.M.C.A., 67 Woodgrange Road, Forest Gate, E.7, at 2.30 p.m. Addresses by candidates for Council election.

The Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1, at 8 p.m. Ordinary scientific meeting.

CHEMISTS' DENTAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Chemists' Dental Society will be held at the Chemists' Exhibition, Holland Park Hall, London, W., May 12, at 5.30 p.m. (Council meeting at 5 p.m.)

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

WM. SHADFORTH & Co., G.m.b.H.—A company has been registered in Nurnberg under the style of Wm. Shadforth & Co., G.m.b.H., 23 Schweiggerstrasse, with a capital of RM. 20,000. Objects: To manufacture goods of all kinds, particularly pharmaceutical articles, and to trade in the same.

INTERNATIONAL TURVEY TREATMENT ASSOCIATION, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £25,000. Objects: To carry on business in any part of the world outside the U.K. and the Irish Free State as experts and specialists in the treatment of alcoholism and addictions to the drug habit, etc. The directors are: J. S. Robertson and L. V. Wilson. R.O.: 14 Hanover Square, London, W.

EVAN WILLIAMS (AUSTRALIA), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers and producers of and dealers in all kinds of preparations and treatments, especially the Evan Williams preparations and treatments for the skin, hair and scalp, chemists, druggists, etc. The subscribers (each with one share) are: Director, F. A. Chaventre. R.O.: 14-15 Union Street, London, W.I.

TRADE GRINDING, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £11,000. Objects: To carry on the business of grinders and/or pulverisers of ores, minerals, metals, grain, chemicals, cereals, meals, vegetables and animal substances, etc. The directors are: A. E. B. Rose, Lt.-Col. the Hon. E. Thesiger, Capt. H. W. Young, Major E. H. Clifton, Dr. H. L. de Caux, and Lt. Adrian H. J. Stokes, R.N. Solicitors: Boyce & Evans, 14 Stratford Place, London, W.

HARTLEY SMITH (1927), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £3,000. Objects: To carry on the business of producers, storers, refiners, extractors, manufacturers and merchants of oil, grease, oil cake, soap, candles, artificial manures, fertilisers, cattle food, varnish, petroleum, petroleum products, petrol, and other spirits, manufacturing chemists and druggists, etc. The directors are: J. W. Shackleton, Tramere Park, Guiseley, and W. H. Shackleton, Carlton House, Guiseley.

BENGER'S FOOD, LTD.—The profit for year ended March 31, 1927, after providing for depreciation, directors' and auditors' fees and income-tax, was £56,118, *plus* £13,184 brought forward. The directors have transferred £12,500 to reserve, and propose a further dividend of 1s. 3d. per share, free of income-tax, on ordinary shares (making 2s.), carrying forward £12,802. The directors much regret to report the death of their esteemed chairman, Mr. Henry Ward Kearns. The vacancy on the board has been filled by the election of Mr. Charles Standen Paine.

DUBARRY ET CIE.—The annual report for 1926 states that, notwithstanding disastrous effects of the coal strike on commerce generally, profits again exceed all previous records. The net profit was £56,720, *plus* £6,857 brought in. Staff bonus absorbs £2,414, and income-tax £7,206. The directors have transferred to reserve (bringing that fund up to £50,000) £15,000, and recommended further dividend at rate of 50 per cent. (less tax) on ordinary shares, making 75 per cent. (less tax), carrying forward £4,757. As the contingencies for which a special reserve of £5,000 was created last year have not arisen, this £5,000 has been added to reserve fund, together with £15,000 from profits, bringing reserve up to £50,000.

BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD.—The report of the directors for the year ended December 31, 1926, states that the trading profit for the year amounted to £16,863 17s. 8d., from which must be deducted amortisation of leaseholds, depreciation of plant, etc., directors' fees and income tax, amounting to £11,092 2s. 6d., leaving a balance of £5,771 15s. 2d.; this, with £6,719 15s. 3d. brought forward, makes a balance of £12,491 10s. 5d. After deducting the dividend on the preference share capital for 1926 (£9,680), a balance of £2,811 10s. 5d. is left, which the directors recommend should be carried forward. The report states that the

results have been a great disappointment. Many adverse factors combined to depress the profits. Being primarily a producing concern, the company suffered heavily from the general strike and the prolonged coal dispute. These unfortunate circumstances coincided with a decline in the company's trade with South America, owing to unfavourable conditions in that country. There has been a most encouraging increase in the turnover, both in the home and export trade, during the first three months of 1927. The annual meeting will be held at the Midland Hotel, London, N.W., on May 4, at noon.

PARKES CHEMISTS, LTD.—The report for the year ended February 28, 1927, states that in spite of the unsettled industrial conditions, the profits have been increased and the directors have every confidence in the future. The sum of £742 13s. 6d. required for the depreciation of leases has been met, as usual, out of revenue, as well as £1,388 10s. 2d. expended on repairs, renewals, and dilapidations. After allowing for the above, there remains a balance of £9,874 15s. 1d., out of which the directors have appropriated for the fixtures depreciation and stock reserve funds £553 9s. 9d., leaving a net available balance of £9,321 5s. 4d., from which has been paid an interim dividend on the preference shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, less income-tax, and an interim dividend on ordinary shares of 2½ per cent., less income-tax. The balance is £6,630 8s. 11d., and from this the final dividend on preference shares for the year, amounting to £1,190 16s. 5d., was paid on March 20: it is now recommended that a final dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, be paid on the ordinary shares for the half-year, making, with the interim dividend of 2½ per cent., less income-tax, already paid, 7½ per cent. for the year; leaving a balance of £2,439 12s. 6d. to be carried forward. Upon passing the present accounts and the adoption of the report, the reserve funds will stand at £28,987 1s. 2d. The retiring directors are Mr. Darryll Warnford-Davis and Mr. Thomas Chatto, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

LEVER BROTHERS, LTD.—The annual meeting was held at Port Sunlight on April 22, Mr. Francis D'Arcy Cooper (chairman of the company) presiding. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, the chairman made a survey of the world-wide activities of the business. Commencing with the whaling operations in the Antarctic, he passed on to Australia; to the plantations in the Solomon Islands; to China, India, Africa, South America (where a new factory is being erected at Buenos Aires), the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, and the various Continental countries. In all of these steady progress was being made, with the exception of China, where the disturbances are curtailing the output. Referring to the company's great interests in West Africa, Mr. Cooper said: "We have confidence in the future of the Niger Co., and I think the time is not so far distant when the critics who questioned the wisdom of that purchase may have to be silent, and I should like to say that we consider our West African investments most essential to us as world-wide manufacturers of soap. Whilst we can never escape the interplay of the world's market fluctuations, still our interests in West Africa guarantee to us supplies of vital raw materials, and at the same time afford us an insight into the conditions governing such supplies." Conditions in the toilet soap trade (said Mr. Cooper) have not been easy, although toilet soap forms a much smaller percentage of the soap trade in this country than many people imagine. He did not think that in tonnage it is as much as 8 per cent., though the money value is greater in proportion. In times of strikes, industrial disturbance and shortness of money, the first thing people do is to reduce their expenditure on luxuries, and toilet soap is unfortunately a luxury to a vast majority of the population of this country. Nevertheless, their toilet soap sales in 1926 were kept up, and exports from this country exceeded imports. Mr. Cooper, in the course of his speech, gave many interesting figures concerning the company's business. The total tonnage, for example, of goods manufactured by or produced by the companies comprised in Lever Brothers, Ltd., was 1,720,865 tons, representing in money value the large total of 70 millions sterling.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Examination Results

-LONDON-

Major Examination

The following are the results of the Pharmaceutical Society's Major examination, held in London this month: Thirty-four candidates were examined; the following nineteen passed:—Cyril Henry Brooks, Harold Treves Brown, Francis John Conduit, Harold Percy Cooper, Thomas John Cornish, Donald Stuart Dickinson, James Rawlings Elliott, Norman Edward Forster, Edgar Beattie Grant, Norman Hirst, Wm. Brinley Jones, George Arnold Medley, Noel H. Pickering, Charles Claude Probbin, Miriam Elizabeth Rogers, Henry Wolston Spooner, Isabelle Mary Zema Spooner, Eric Roland Williams, Joseph Edward Wilson.

EDINBURGH

Major Examination

Ten candidates were examined; the following three passed:—W. Gooding, W. H. Millar, and W. B. Proudfoot.

Qualifying Examination

	No.	PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC				CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUALIFYING			
		Absent	Failed	Referred	Passed	Absent	Failed	Referred	Passed
Entered for whole examination	5	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
Entered for C. & D., and referred subject in Prelim. Sc.	7	—	—	—	7	2	2	3	—
Entered for Prelim. Sc. only	210	4	23	52	131	—	—	—	—
Referred subject in Prelim. Sc.	25	—	—	1	22	—	—	—	—
Entered for C. & D. only	52	—	—	—	—	3	15	19	24
Referred subject in C. & D.	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
	320	4	25	53	131	3	17	20	32

Referred in one subject:—Botany, 12; chemistry, 41; pharmacy, 23; total, 82.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

The following, having satisfied the examiners, have been registered as chemists and druggists:—

Annis, A., Manchester	Martin, John, Oban
Backham, E. F., Newcastle	Morrat, R. E. A., Anglesey
Bennet, A. B., Edinburgh	Rutherford, H. G., Middlesbrough
Brocklehurst, E. A., Hull	Shearer, J. A., Aberdeen
Browning, B. J., Stoke-on-Trent	Stirling, G. W., Edinburgh
Burnett, J. S., Fraserburgh	Swindale, J., Hethburn
Dalgleish, D. M., Perth	Thomson, A., Aberdeen
Dundas, M., Dumfries	Tolmie, D., Stornoway
Gibson, W. A., Arbroath	Wadsworth, I. L., Huddersfield
Holloway, H. A. R., Liverpool	Waterworth, J. W., Liverpool
Jones, Elwyn, Corwen	White, Clara, Shildley
Kennedy, W. N., Scarborough	Wilson, Alfred, Leith
Lizan, J. D., Edinburgh	Winter, Eric, Widnes
McBain, J. R., Aberdeen	Witchwell, F. M., Middlesbrough
Mackie, Isabel A., Peterculter	Wylam, John, Durham
McLeod, F. D., Aberdeen	
McPherson, R., Aberdeen	

Branch Meetings

Cardmarthen.—The annual meeting of the Cardigan, Carmarthen and Pembroke Branch was held on April 21, when Mr. B. Pugh Davies, Haverfordwest, was elected *Chairman*; Mr. D. Morris, Llanelly, and Mr. Miles Davies, Lampeter, *Vice-Chairmen*; and Mr. John Gower, Llanelly, *Secretary and Treasurer*. A vote of thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, Aberystwyth, the retiring chairman, was passed.

Falkirk.—A meeting of the Edinburgh and South-Eastern Scottish Branch was held on April 20, Mr. W. G. McNab, Gorebridge, chairman, presiding. Mr. David Harley, Musselburgh, vice-chairman, opened a discussion on *The Use of the Title "Chemist."* Mr. Harley said the word "Chemist" was the descriptive professional and trade title with which generations of our country people had been familiar. "Pharmacist" was the personal and individual title which described the functions chemists were fitted to perform as dispensers and compounders of medicine. Within recent years the business of a chemist and druggist had undergone many changes, and a wider range of articles were now taken into stock. So much had this side developed that the purely pharmaceutical or dispensing side was sometimes obscured. Meantime they ought to remain confident that the Pharmaceutical Society would continue to be the controlling authority for British pharmacy and give the Society loyal and united support in all its efforts to raise the status of its members and to continue to discharge their responsible duties to the public with thorough-going efficiency. On these grounds they held that their titles belonged rightly to them by law and precedent, as well as by use and wont, and they might surely say the title "Chemist," having been so long associated with a chemist's shop, was more valuable to them than either the title "Druggist" or the title "Pharmacist." Any proposals by the Institute of Chemistry or others to take away their right to the title would be strongly contested by the Society. He recalled that it had been clearly shown in the High Court of Justiciary that a fellow of the Institute of Chemistry is quite at liberty to use the title "Chemist" so long as it is not used in connection with the selling or keeping open shop for carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist. After discussing the various Pharmacy Acts, Mr. Harley said the problem for Parliament was to place restrictions on the retail sale of all poisons. The view taken was that the simplest and most satisfactory method was to restrict the sale to persons certified as possessing sufficient skill and knowledge and training to be able to safeguard the public in the purchasing and in the use of poisonous substances. The Branch prizes were afterwards awarded as follows:—British Pharmacopoeia to Miss C. S. Ferrier (pupil of Mr. Ferrier, Falkirk), and a special prize to Mr. L. C. Tait (pupil of Mr. Bennie, Polmont).

Warrington.—The Warrington Branch held a meeting at the Patten Arms Hotel, on April 21, with a view to promoting interest in the Branch. There was an excellent attendance. The chair was taken by Mr. Harold Smith, and Mr. Thomas Hardy, member of Council, addressed the meeting. He pointed out that if chemists wished the administration of the Pharmacy Acts to remain in the hands of the Society, it was up to chemists to get together and let the Government know their views on the matter. He drew attention to the administration of the Dangerous Drugs Acts, and urged the value of Parliamentary representation. Major Wigginton Warrington raised the question of the title "Chemist." Strong forces were endeavouring to rich the title, and he asked what the Society were doing in the matter. After Mr. Hardy had replied to questions the following officers were elected:—*Chairman*, Mr. H. Smith (Warrington); *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. Parkinson (Widnes); *Secretary*, Mr. O. Harris (Warrington); *Assistant Secretary*, Mr. L. J. Hessian (Warrington); *Treasurer*, Mr. A. Deane (Earlestown). *Committee*, Miss Thomas (Winwick), Messrs. Jarvis and White (St. Helens), Tomlinson and Parkinson (Widnes), Thomason (Earlestown), Fryar, E. Hill and Goldstraw (Warrington).

Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Council Meeting

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held on April 14, in the Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast, the President (Mr. Horatio Todd) in the chair. There were present Messrs. W. J. Rankin, W. J. Hardy, H. Lancashire, James Dundee, W. S. Taylor, J. E. Connor, J. F. Grimes, S. S. Badger, Fred Storey, John Maxwell, Joseph Moffet, A. Wilson, Professor Small, Dr. Acheson and Dr. Fielden. Mr. David Kirkpatrick (secretary) was in attendance. Apologies were announced from Mr. T. W. McMullan, M.P., and Mr. J. C. Culbert.

THE R.D. EXAMINATION

Arising out of a letter from a candidate asking for a Registered Druggist examination, the PRESIDENT said they had no R.D. examination at present. They had power under the Act to set up an examination, and he suggested that the letter be sent to the Education Committee.

Mr. HARDY said they could only have the R.D. examination for two years from the passing of the Act. The two years would expire in June. The matter was referred to the Education Committee.

THE LICENCE FEES

The PRESIDENT introduced the question of the proportion of the licence fees to be retained by the Ministry of Home Affairs. He had written asking that the Society should be allowed to keep the fees until they had accumulated £10,000. He had received a reply from the Ministry of Home Affairs, and as the Ministry wished an answer at once, and there had been no time to call a meeting, he had drawn up a reply which he submitted for approval.

Mr. STOREY criticised the statement in the letter that nearly all the registered druggists had been absorbed. Only about sixty out of 260 had been absorbed.

Mr. A. WILSON defended the letter of the President. It was largely accepted that those registered druggists who intended to qualify had in the main come forward. There were many who would not bother about qualifying.

Mr. CONNOR moved, and Mr. DUNDEE seconded, that the letter of the President and his reply to the Home Office be approved.

Mr. STOREY said his point was that the President had committed the Society to the policy of building laboratories, etc.

Mr. WILSON denied that it was so. The President had made a good case for getting further money from the Government.

The resolution was passed. It was subsequently reported on the minutes of the Finance Committee that a statement of the Society's case for a return of the fees, and a copy of Mr. Todd's letter, had been sent to the Ministry of Finance.

EXAMINATION FEES

The minutes of the Law Committee contained the following recommendation:—"Resolution of the Council to govern the interpretation of Paragraph 5 of Regulations under Schedule II, Part V, for the preliminary certificate of apprentice, and Schedule 1 (a) B (3): Whereas the Pharmaceutical Preliminary examination of the Queen's University of Belfast was instituted as the examination for the preliminary certificate of apprentice, the fee of £2 2s. payable to Queen's University for entrance to that examination shall be regarded as part of the fee of £3 3s. to be paid by all applicants for the preliminary certificate, and all applications for this certificate by students submitting evidence of having passed the Pharmaceutical Preliminary examination of Queen's University of Belfast shall be accompanied by a fee of £1 1s. only."

The PRESIDENT said that under the regulations candidates would have to pay £5 5s.—£2 2s. for the matriculation examination at Queen's University and £3 3s. to the Pharmaceutical Society—when they came up for the certificate. If this were passed, candidates would only have to pay three guineas. The recommendation was adopted.

FINANCE

The Finance Committee recommended that a further sum of £400 be invested in Ulster Loan. In reply to a question, Mr. DUNDEE (treasurer) said that this would raise the amount they had invested to £2,600. The question of affiliation with the British Pharmaceutical Conference was referred to the Education Committee.

A DIFFICULT QUESTION

The Education Committee recommended that a candidate be not accepted for examination, as he had served his apprenticeship with a firm of manufacturers' agents and not with a firm of pharmaceutical chemists keeping open shop.

Mr. DUNDEE moved and Mr. HARDY seconded the adoption of the recommendation.

Mr. STOREY moved an amendment that the apprenticeship be accepted, and Professor SMALL seconded.

Mr. CONNOR supported the Committee's recommendation. It would be *ultra vires* to accept students of this kind, who had no experience of keeping open shop. It would be a bad precedent.

The PRESIDENT read the solicitor's opinion, which was adverse to recognition.

Mr. STOREY said the solicitor had dealt with the matter under the new Act. They wished it dealt with under the old Act. After further discussion, the motion and amendment were withdrawn, pending further communication with the solicitor, counsel's opinion to be taken, if necessary. Mr. Dundee and Mr. Maxwell dissented from the decision.

MR. PRING'S RESIGNATION

The PRESIDENT reported that a deputation had waited on Mr. H. G. Pring, J.P., and asked him to withdraw his resignation from the Council. Mr. Pring regretted he could not do so. On the motion of Mr. CONNOR, seconded by Mr. STOREY, the resignation was accepted with regret. Mr. Hardy, Mr. Lancashire, Professor Small, Mr. Maxwell and the President associated themselves with the expression of regret. It was decided to elect a successor at the next meeting.

THE SUMMER HOLIDAY

It was decided to close the office of the Society during August. The secretary stated that anything arising in August would not be neglected.

NEW MEMBERS

The following candidates were elected members of the Society:—Sydney Ernest Campbell, 119 Spencer Road, Londonderry; James Francis Sherwood, Rostrevor; Henry Johnston, 163 Old Lodge Road, Belfast; and John Hale, Main Street, Saintfield. Mr. Thomas James Moffatt, 24 Sintonville Avenue, Belfast, was elected an associate of the Society.

METHYLATED SPIRIT LICENCES

Mr. LANCASHIRE drew attention to the charges for the renewal of the licences for methylated spirits. He said that the charge in different districts varied, and the procedure also seemed to be different in some districts. In his opinion all they should have to pay was 1s. for the stamp, but he had to pay 7s. 6d. They appeared to be put on the same footing as publicans in the matter of these licences. He would like to know if the clerks of Petty Sessions had any authority to make these charges.

Mr. CONNOR said there was also the question of fees the solicitor.

Mr. LANCASHIRE said that there were different charges in different districts, which should not be the case. After further discussion the matter was allowed to drop.

PROFESSOR SMALL'S SERVICES

Mr. A. WILSON drew attention to the splendid services rendered to the Society by Professor Small, especially in connection with the preparation of their educational curriculum. He did not know what they would have done without his services, for there was no other member of the Council competent to do the work.

The PRESIDENT said that Professor Small had been a great help in their educational work and in their examinations, and they were greatly indebted to him.

Westminster Wisdom

Notes on Parliamentary Matters

DUTIABLE CHEMICALS BY POST

Mr. Meller asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, on April 26, whether he is aware that under the present Regulations sample packets of dutiable chemicals coming by post into this country, addressed to chemical merchants, are held up by the Customs authorities; and whether, in view of the inconvenience caused to traders and the small amount of duty involved, he will give instructions that such packets should be admitted without charge?

Mr. McNeill: There is a general prohibition against the importation of dutiable articles by the letter and sample posts, such goods thus imported being liable to forfeiture. *Bona-fide* trade samples of dutiable chemicals are, however, in practice admitted on payment of duty and a fine. I regret that it is not practicable to waive the prohibition in favour of chemicals and admit them free of any charge. I may add that there is no objection to the importation of dutiable chemicals by the parcel post, provided that the contents of the parcel are duly declared by the senders; and chemicals so imported are delivered on payment of duty.

PATENT MEDICINE DUTY

On the report stage of the Budget resolutions in the House of Commons, on April 26, a resolution was brought forward that the war-time increase in the medicine stamp duties be made permanent, i.e., "continue to be charged . . . until Parliament otherwise determines." Sir R. Hamilton asked for more information on this question, and the reason for the departure from the practice of the past. Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy asked about the yield and cost of collection. The tax means a good deal to very poor people who have to buy these patent medicines because they cannot afford in many cases to get any other kind of doctoring. It is very hard on these people. It is a matter of principle. Well-to-do people who buy patent medicines do not feel the tax at all, but poor women and others feel every halfpenny when they are living on a few shillings a week and are beginning to ail in their advancing years. They are the persons who are hit by this duty, and, therefore, it would be a humanitarian act on the part of the House to remove this tax on the sick and ailing. He heard someone below the gangway say something about doctors, but he did not know that they would not be whole-heartedly with us in removing this tax. He never heard any one of them that was particularly keen on this tax, though some, for purely selfish reasons, may object to people buying patent medicines, because they get just the same amount of relief, or want of relief, from them as they do from consulting a doctor. It would be an act of humanity to the suffering, sick poor to repeal this pettyfogging tax. Mr. Harris referred to the antiquity of the tax, and to the fact that in 1915 it was doubled as a war measure. Last year the Financial Secretary was rather ashamed of this duty, and promised a codification and revision of the statutes dealing with the tax. Has that Departmental Committee been held or has provision been made for it in the Finance Bill? It must be assumed that these medicines are of some good for health, for if not the Ministry of Health would, we must assume, interfere and prohibit their use and sale.

Mr. Ronald McNeill, for the Government, said the yield of the tax is estimated at £1,340,000, which cannot be altogether despised in times like these. The reason it is being made permanent is that, as a matter of fact, since it was doubled in 1915, the working of the duty has shown that this particular commodity can very well bear the tax which has now been put upon it for some ten years, without in any way decreasing the consumption, and at the same time allowing for a very large increase of revenue. The actual yield has gone up nearly four times as much as it was before then. In these circumstances, it is shown this is a legitimate source of revenue, and there is no reason why from year

to year we should go on repeating what was, in the first instance, a tentative addition to the tax—which could be withdrawn at any time if there was a desire to do so—for it merely becomes vexatious if you go on year after year saying that the addition is to be continued for a year, whereas the original tax was on a permanent basis. Therefore we propose now to make the duty, at the level which was introduced in 1915, permanent. The inter-departmental Committee promised last year was appointed to examine the matter and to recommend to the Treasury, before the financial discussions came on this year, whether there was any better and more convenient form for the definition of the duty. That Committee went into the matter very carefully and examined it thoroughly, and, rather to his surprise, on the whole they did come to the conclusion that the charging words under the old statute really were as useful for the purpose in view as any that could be put in their place. The charging words really supply an answer to Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy, who thought that the duty itself is a mischievous one, and they also answer those gentlemen, if there are any, who think that a tax on these medicines can be a real detriment to the health of the country or to the poor people who have to buy them. This tax was originally, and is still, in principle, a tax on quack medicines. No real medicine recommended by a qualified physician, and coming under a certain definition, and supplied as part of the ordinary British Pharmacopoeia, comes under the duty at all. The tax applies to patent medicines which are or purport to be of a proprietary or secret character—not necessarily secret, unless they are held out or recommended to the public by note, verse, label, or other written or printed matter as nostrums or proprietary medicines or specifics or remedies for any of the ailments of the human body. In these circumstances, the taxing of these patent or quack medicines, supplying a very large profit, is carefully safeguarded by a well-defined practice which has grown up and which is quite well known to most of the trade and Treasury officials, and we have come to the conclusion that if the tax be continued at all we may just as well go on under the existing language as try to supply anything in its place. At any rate, that is the conclusion come to by the Committee, and he hoped the House will support that point of view. The only other point which was raised was the cost of collection, which he is advised is practically negligible. Major Crawford, referring to the statement that the tax was originally meant to be on quack medicines, said that all proprietary medicines are not necessarily quack medicines. Mr. Hardie said he was surprised at the argument used for retaining the tax that there was no decreased consumption. If carried to its logical conclusion he would say that because people could not do without bread or tea that would be an argument why it should be taxed or why taxation should be continued. When poor people who cannot afford to go to Harley Street specialists or to get any specialised advice when they have five, six or seven of a family, and read in the newspaper of some positive cure for something which a member of their family is suffering from, that becomes as much a necessity in the household as food, because they will even go without certain kinds of food in order to buy the medicine which they hope will do some good to someone in the family. Mr. Thurtle called attention to the contemptuous reference to quack medicines. The term "quack," he said, is used in a very loose sense, and it is expected that on the Treasury bench the speakers should be more accurate in their English. The British Medical Association, which poses as an authority in these matters, is really, in the light of recent events, a somewhat reactionary body and is inclined to regard as quack any kind of remedy which is not in its view orthodox. When this duty was doubled in 1915 it was specifically stated that it was a temporary measure solely for the purpose of raising revenue for the extra expenditure of the war. Mr. Mosley protested against the absence of a representative of the Ministry of Health, who should be there to tell them whether these medicines are bad for the health of the community. The House then divided and the original resolution was agreed to by 251 to 116.

Government Poisons Committee

THE supplement to the "British Medical Journal" of April 23 (Appendix V) contains the full text of the "Memorandum of Evidence submitted by the British Medical Association to the Privy Council Committee on the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts" on March 4. This memorandum is of particular interest, not only as the considered opinion of an influential professional body, but also as the first *précis* of the proceedings of the Committee allowed to be published. The following, with slight abridgment, is the text:—

I. The British Medical Association, representing as it does the majority of the medical profession in this country, is naturally interested in all matters appertaining to the practitioner and the materials with which he has to work. . . . the Association has not had access to the evidence which has been given before the Committee. . . .

II. The Association makes the following commentary on the *questionnaire* which has been sent to it by the Committee:—

Question 1: Do you think that, generally speaking, the conditions relating to the sale of poisons, as laid down in the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts, are satisfactory, or are you of opinion that certain modifications are desirable or necessary?

Excepting on one point the Association has no reason to suppose that the conditions relating to the sale of poisons as laid down in the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts are unsatisfactory. That exception has regard to Section 3 (1) of the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons Act of 1923, which requires that a seller of any poisons in Part I of the Schedule of Poisons shall not supply them except on receipt of an order in writing signed by the purchaser giving the name and address of the purchaser, and the name and quantity of the article purchased. This, in the opinion of doctors in dispensing practices, and of all the sellers of the articles whose opinion we have taken, is totally unnecessary with regard to the poisons and is regarded by all as a nuisance. The position is made more invidious for the doctor by the fact that apparently no ceremony of the kind is necessary when a retail chemist buys these poisons from a wholesaler. The Association takes no exception to the clause so far as Dangerous Drugs are concerned, but it trusts that if, as it hopes, the Committee recommends the consolidation of the Acts relating to the sale, etc., of poisons, it will recommend the rescission of this clause so far as poisons are concerned. On the general question of the conditions relating to the sale, etc., of poisons, the Association has to report that there has been a practically total absence of complaint, and our experience would lead us to believe that had there been any serious dissatisfaction we should have heard of it.

III. *Question 2:* Have you any criticisms or suggestions to offer with regard to the present procedure for the modification or extension of the Schedule of Poisons to which the Acts apply?

If the Committee has reason for thinking that the present procedure for the modification or extension of the Schedule of Poisons is not satisfactory, the Association would submit a method which it would probably be agreed would be more in accordance with present-day custom. That is to say, if we were beginning afresh and were asked what kind of machinery should be set up for the purpose of modifying or extending the Schedule of Poisons, the Association would suggest a Committee composed of representatives of the Ministry of Health, the Home Office, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, the Royal College of Physicians, the British Medical Association and the Society of Apothecaries. This Committee would consider all suggestions made to it by any of the bodies represented on it, or by any other responsible person or authority, and would make recommendations to the Government Department concerned. This Department the Association considers should be the Ministry of Health, for the Association is strongly of opinion that all questions concerning the medical and kindred professions should be brought under the aegis of the Ministry of Health except with regard to those matters which are under the control of the General Medical Council. The Ministry of Health could quite well arrange for co-operation with the Home Office in so far as that Department is concerned with the legal aspect of poisons.

IV. *Question 3:* Do you regard the present division of the Poisons Schedule into Parts I and II as sufficient, or would you be in favour of further subdivisions

which would on the one hand impose conditions more stringent than those governing the sale of substances included in Part I, and on the other hand provide safeguards for certain other substances where some restriction as to sale is desirable, but where a sufficiently strong case could not be made out for inclusion in Parts I and II as at present constituted?

The Association is of opinion that there should be three if not four groups in the Schedule of Poisons:—

(a) Poisons used in agriculture, horticulture and commerce. These should be sold only by qualified persons or by persons licensed by the local authorities as prescribed in Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act of 1903. We would suggest that articles in this class should be put up in wrappers or containers labelled "Poison" having printed on the label the name of the poison, the approximate strength of it and the most practical antidote for use in case of poisoning. The group should contain arsenic and all the poisons mentioned in Sections 2 and 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1903, and any others that may be added by the proper authority.

(b) The present Part I poisons.

(c) The present Part II poisons.

V. There is another group of what may be called "habit-forming drugs," typically exemplified by the barbituric acid group, which the Association is of opinion might properly be dealt with either by placing them in a fourth division of the Schedule or placing them in Part III of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920. The chief advantage of such a discrimination as regards these drugs would be the ability to prevent repetition. . . .

VIII. *Question 6:* It has been suggested that the qualifications of the dispensers in hospitals and other similar institutions should be those required of persons at present authorised by the Pharmacy Acts to keep open shop for the compounding and dispensing of poisons. Have you any views upon the point?

The Association is in favour of the holders of positions as dispensers in hospitals and similar institutions being required in future to hold some qualification either as a pharmacist or as a holder of the Assistant's diploma for dispensing of the Society of Apothecaries or some similar recognised qualification.

IX. *Question 7:* It has also been suggested to the Committee that registered pharmacists should alone be permitted to dispense medicines containing poisons except in emergencies and where no pharmacist is accessible. Have you any remarks to make upon this suggestion?

The Association is not in favour of the suggestion that only registered pharmacists should be permitted to dispense medicines containing poisons, except in emergencies and where no pharmacist is accessible.

X. At the present time medical practitioners have a right to dispense any medicines, and the Association would strongly oppose any attempt to take away that right. To support such a change it would have to be shown that the public suffers from the present position of affairs, and the Association knows of no complaints on this score. Reference to the Registrar-General's Reports on the causes of death discloses no marked increase in the numbers of deaths from poisons, and the Association is not aware that it has ever been suggested that of the deaths from poisoning that do occur any appreciable number can be traced to the dispensing done by or on behalf of doctors in private practice. The public in most parts of England and Wales get the medicines which are prescribed for them by their doctors from the dispensaries of those doctors. Insured persons in areas where a chemist is available get their medicines from a chemist, but it must be remembered that even there the doctor has to dispense in emergencies, which means generally whenever the chemist has retired for the night or left his premises as a very large number do after business hours. Dispensing by doctors is regarded by the public as a convenience, and it is also a right possessed by the doctor which has never been seriously challenged. Whether the doctor dispenses the medicines himself or has them dispensed by a dispenser in his employ the doctor is equally responsible; and the Association would submit that the doctor who is responsible for the treatment of the patient is at least as much concerned as anyone else could be with the safety and convenience of his patient.

XI. The position of the doctor's dispenser is very different from that of the pharmacist keeping open shop. The former deals with the dispensing of one man (or perhaps a

partnership) with whose ways he is thoroughly familiar. The latter must be capable of dealing with the various methods of prescribing of the whole profession and with the requirements of the public. He is a pharmacist and not a mere dispenser.

XII. Again it is to be noted that dispensing is not, for the purposes of the doctor who owns his own dispensary, nor even (but to a lesser extent) for the pharmacist, the complicated matter that it used to be. A very great deal is done for the dispenser by the wholesale druggist who now provides in an easily handled form many of the things which at one time took a great deal of time and needed a good deal of skill in making up. The more difficult preparations are naturally still left in the hands of the pharmacist.

XIII. Moreover, if the doctor were to be prevented from dispensing medicines containing poisons, except in emergency and in rural districts, he might as well be prevented from dispensing any kind of medicines, for a large proportion of his prescriptions contain poisons. It would not be worth his while keeping a dispensary for the remainder. If the doctor were deprived of his right to dispense the pharmacist would naturally have to be prevented from counter prescribing, and the Association sees no practicable way of enforcing anything of the kind. The average pharmacist, being a law-abiding person, would, if such a law came into force, undoubtedly do his best to keep it, but is he to be prevented, for example, from making up a probably harmless mixture containing, say, a minute dose of nux vomica for a patient who complains that he is "run down" and requires a tonic and does not want to be bothered to go to the doctor, or wishes to avoid the expense? It is difficult to believe that the public would stand being told that they must go to the doctor in every case where the appropriate medicine might contain small doses of poisonous substances, unless able to produce a prescription for what they want. Further, there is the increased cost to the community. No arrangement could be arrived at dividing the prescribing and the dispensing between the doctor and the chemist which would not increase the total cost to the public. The Association therefore is not in favour of any restriction of the right of the doctor to dispense his medicines, whether containing poisons or otherwise.

XIV. *Question 8:* Are there any other matters coming within the Committee's term of reference to which you desire to draw attention?

The Association hopes that the Committee will recommend the consolidation of the Acts and Orders relating to the sale of poisons and at the same time trusts that the Committee will not be induced, without the very strongest reasons, to recommend the imposition of further restrictions on either doctors or pharmacists with regard to the purchase, storing or dispensing of poisons. Medical men and pharmacists are accustomed to deal with poisons and have to do so very frequently every day. We have no right, of course, to speak for pharmacists as a class, but we can say that doctors find that on the whole the work of the pharmacist is done carefully, skilfully and conscientiously, and they have a right, on their record, to be trusted in professional matters for which they are specially trained and recognised by the State.

XV. Speaking for the medical profession, the Association would submit that it ought to be assumed that practitioners have the interests of their patients sufficiently at heart to take the necessary care in dealing with poisonous drugs just as they do with other potentially dangerous means of treatment. . . . Medical men as a whole would strongly resent having placed upon them with regard to the ordinary poisons restrictions approaching in severity the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, and as at present advised the Association sees no need for further restrictions.

Business Changes

MR. F. HIPKIN, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Mr. F. L. Marris, chemist and druggist, 17 Corporation Road, Great Grimsby.

MR. W. SEATON, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. C. C. H. Cadge, chemist and druggist, Market Street, Bingham, Nottingham.

MR. LEWIS MITCHELL, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Mr. George Moore, chemist and druggist, 43 Domestic Street, Holbeck, Leeds. Communications for Mr. Moore should be addressed Galen Cottage, Roman Terrace, Roundhay, Leeds.

Personalities

MR. J. G. LEE, chemist and druggist, Neston, has been elected to the local urban council.

MR. H. B. SOUTH, chemist and druggist, has been granted permission to carry on business in Jersey.

MR. WILLARD OHLIGER, of Fredk. Sterns, Inc., Detroit, sailed on April 27 per s.s. "Olympic" for New York.

MR. D. A. BRYAN, J.P., chemist and druggist, Penmaenmawr, has been elected chairman of the local urban district council.

DR. H. H. DALE has been appointed a member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, in succession to Sir Nestor Tirard, M.D.

MR. W. H. HOLLIDAY and MR. E. R. PEPPER, late with Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., have been appointed joint managing directors of Taylors' Drug Co., Ltd., Burley Hill, Leeds.

SIR WILLIAM EDGE, chairman of W. Edge & Sons, Ltd., dye manufacturers, Bolton, is a candidate in the forthcoming parliamentary by-election in the Market Bosworth division of Leicestershire.

MR. JULES COFMAN-NICORESTI has severed his connection with The Semprom Co., Ltd., and all correspondence should in future be addressed to him at "Studley House," Larkhall Lane, London, S.W.4.

MR. J. C. GAMBLE (J. C. Gambles & Co., Ltd.) and Mr. Northam Warren (Cutex preparations) sailed for New York on the s.s. "Olympic" on April 27. They are attending the Convention of American Manufacturers of Toilet Articles, which is to be held in Atlantic City early in May.

MR. GEORGE EASTMAN, Rochester, U.S.A., head of the Kodak Co., Ltd., has given £300,000 for the establishment of a dental, tonsil and adenoid clinic in London. The new clinic will be associated with, and will adjoin, the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C., and will, it is expected, be erected within the next two years.

DURING the winter months Mr. H. Lloyd Howard, a director of Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, has been giving a series of lectures on his recent journey round the world. These lectures were organised by Howards' Sports Association, and were illustrated by slides made from Mr. Howard's own photographs. The first lecture was given in Howards' Canteen Hall, but its capacity was overtaxed, and the remaining lectures were transferred to a larger hall near the works. The countries described were India, Burma, the Federated Malay States, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Hawaii and Canada. At the conclusion of the final lecture Mr. Howard was presented, on behalf of his audiences, with a gold cigarette case, in addition to an album containing the autographs of the large number of subscribers. Mr. Howard, in expressing his sincere thanks to all concerned, referred specially to the sustained efforts of all who had helped in the organisation and running of the lectures, as well as to the appreciative attention of the audiences.

SPECIAL MEETING IN LONDON.—A special joint meeting has been arranged by the South-West London Chemists' Association in order that London members of the Pharmaceutical Society may have an opportunity of hearing the views of candidates for the forthcoming Council election. This meeting is to be held on May 3 in the drawing room of the Young Men's Christian Association, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.1, at 8.30 p.m. Chairman, Mr. F. G. Wells. The following candidates have promised to attend and speak or answer questions:—Mrs. Freke, Messrs. Percy Barrs, T. Maltby Clague, J. R. Comyns, Thomas Guthrie, Thomas Hardy, E. T. Hayball, James Jack, John Keall, J. F. McNeal and E. L. Slade. This meeting is having the active support of the Western, Northern, South-Eastern, North-Eastern and Eastern London Pharmaceutical Associations, of the National Association of Women Pharmacists, and of the Guild of Public Pharmacists. Arrangements have been made for an overflow meeting should the necessity arise. Cars may be parked in Bedford Square.

Marriages

BATELY—HOLMES.—At the All Hallows' Parish Church, Tottenham, London, N., on April 21, Stephen Henry Bately, chemist and druggist, son of Mr. S. B. Bately, chemist and druggist, 682 High Road, Tottenham, to Gwendoline Bessie Holmes.

HIPKIN—JOHNSON.—At Eastwood, Nottingham, recently, Frederick Hipkin, chemist and druggist, to Louie Johnson.

IMRIE—WADDELL.—At Stirling, on April 12, Edward Evans Imrie, chemist and druggist, Tillicoultry, to Jean Mills Waddell.

STEARNS—JONES.—At St. Andrew's Street Baptist Chapel, Cambridge, on April 21, by the Rev. C. H. Stearn, M.A., assisted by the Rev. R. L. Child, B.A., Hubert Arthur Stearn, chemist and druggist, Oakhurst, St. Barnabas Road, to Beryl Olive Jones, younger daughter of Mr. F. A. Jones, Montague Road.

STOKOE—LYON.—At St. Clement's Church, Ilford, on April 23, Dr. Harold Nevill Stokoe, M.C., son of the late Mr. J. C. Stokoe and of Mrs. Stokoe, Newry, co. Down, to Doris Mabel, daughter of Mr. Thomas Arthur Lyon (A. & F. Pears, Ltd.), Seven Kings, Ilford.

THOMAS—SMITH.—At St. Paul's Church, Foleshill, Coventry, on April 18, James Jeffrey Thomas, chemist and druggist, 17 Warwick Road, Kenilworth, to Gwendoline Edith Smith.

Deaths

COX.—The funeral of the late Mr. Arthur H. Cox, chairman and managing director of Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton, whose death was recorded in our issue of April 23 (p. 493), took place at the Brighton and Preston Cemetery on April 22, in the presence of a large gathering. Among those present were: Mr. Edward E. Cox (brother) and other family mourners; Mr. P. J. Wigginton (Chemists' Supply Association); Mr. H. R. Gwatkin (representing the Brighton and Hove Association of Pharmacy); Mr. E. C. Cripps (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.); Mr. H. A. Cleary, B.Sc., F.I.C., Mr. F. Whitley, and several other members of the staff of Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd. There were many floral tributes from a wide circle of friends.

FALCONER.—At Salisbury, on April 20, suddenly, Mr. William Falconer, chemist and druggist, 73 London Road, aged fifty-eight. Mr. Falconer went to Salisbury from Turriff, Aberdeenshire, in 1915, and took over the business of the late Mr. F. Harrison. He leaves a widow, a son and a daughter.

GILL.—At 52 Seedley Road, Pendleton, on April 19, the wife of Mr. Joseph W. Gill, Ph.C., Broad Street. Interred at Weaste Cemetery on April 21.

HADDEN.—On April 19, Mr. Thomas William Hadden, Ph.C., 11 Lower Elmwood Avenue, Ranelagh, Dublin. Mr. Hadden, who passed the Licence examination in 1912, was well known in business circles in the city.

JONES.—At his residence, Claremont Road, Pendleton, on April 7, Mr. John Jones, chemist and druggist, aged seventy. Mr. Jones had been in business at 102 Cross Lane, Salford, for forty-five years. He believed in personality in pharmacy, and disliked certain modern business methods. For a time he was a member of the Salford Town Council, where he rendered valuable services in connection with health and National Insurance matters. He was the first President of the Salford Pharmaceutical Association and a member of the local Pharmaceutical Committee for many years. The interment took place at Weaste Cemetery on April 11; the local chemists were represented by Messrs. Harrop, Lewis, Meadows, Simmons and Stout.

LEIGHTON.—At 565 Lea Bridge Road, Leyton, London, E.10, on April 25, Grace, wife of Mr. Thomas T. Leighton, M.P.S.

LOESBY-JONES.—We have received from Mr. F. W. Jackson, chemist and druggist, the following particulars

of the late Mr. M. I. Loesby-Jones, Ph.C., London, W.1, whose death at the age of sixty-six was recorded in our issue of April 9 (p. 437):—

Mr. Jones commenced business in his native town, Aberdare, and gradually extended his premises, converting the business into a general store. He was so successful that he retired at the age of forty and came to Walthamstow, where his children were educated. Here his younger son gained an entrance scholarship to St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School, London, S.W., and after securing other honours became house surgeon. He was one of four medical officers on H.M.S. "Invincible" who made the supreme sacrifice in the Jutland engagement. Mr. Jones never really recovered from the shock of his son's death; cardiac asthma followed, and to this he ultimately succumbed. He leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter. The interment took place at Hanwell Cemetery.

MIDDLETON.—At his residence, 75 St. Lawrence Road, Clontarf, on April 20, Mr. Josiah R. Middleton, chairman of McMaster, Hodgson & Co., Ltd., wholesale chemists, 121 and 122 Capel Street, Dublin, aged seventy-seven. Mr. Middleton, who was born at Diss, Norfolk, went to Dublin over fifty years ago and joined the staff of McMaster, Hodgson; later he was manager for Mr. William Hayes, Grafton Street, the predecessor of Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd. Mr. Middleton eventually returned to McMaster, Hodgson as a partner, and in 1917, when the firm became a limited company, he was appointed chairman and managing director. He relinquished the latter post two years ago.

MILLS.—At Manchester, on April 13, Mr. James Quarmby Mills, chemist and druggist, aged forty-five. Mr. Mills carried on business for several years in Wigan and, more recently, in Longsight.

NICHOL.—On April 13, Mr. Anthony Nichol, Ph.C., 99 Botchergate, Carlisle. Mr. Nichol passed the Major examination in 1882.

NICHOLSON.—At 38 Parsons Green, London, S.W.6, on April 22, Mr. Hugh Aird Nicholson, chemist and druggist. Mr. Nicholson, who qualified in 1907, was at Carnoustie prior to commencing business in London.

SOUTHERN.—In the Derby Royal Infirmary, on April 7, Mr. Charles William Southern, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-one.

SPINK.—On April 15, suddenly, Mr. Harry Laing Spink, chemist and druggist, 86 Marlowes, Hemel Hempstead, aged sixty-one.

TOWNSEND.—At Bradford, on April 17, Mr. William Thomas Townsend, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-four.

WAIND.—Recently, Mr. Walter Harry Waind, chemist and druggist, West End, Kirby Moorside, aged sixty-one.

Wills

MR. WILLIAM JOHN ALLEN, retired chemist, 39 Romilly Park, Barry, who died on February 19, left estate of the gross value of £9,478 4s. 8d., with net personalty £9,310 17s. 2d.

MR. ALFRED JAMES PRATT, retired chemist, 8 Croydon Road, Reigate, who died on February 17, left estate of the gross value of £4,637 3s. 9d., with net personalty £2,787 1s. 10d.

DR. ARTHUR WILLIAM CROSSLEY, D.Sc., F.R.S., Thorngrove, Alderley Edge, formerly Professor of Chemistry, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, who died on March 5, left estate of the gross value of £28,432 6s. 1d., with net personalty £25,247 6s. 5d.

THE current issue of "Progress" (Lever Brothers, Ltd.) includes interesting photographs of the Bromborough Dock, now under construction, and the area of which it forms a part. Another topical illustration is a full-page reproduction of "An al-fresco Toilet" by the late Sir Luke Fildes, whose eldest son is secretary of Messrs. Lever Brothers.

Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1926, p. 309.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," March 30, 1927.)

- "VITABENE"; for medicinal chemicals (3) and for food substances (42). By F. A. Holden, 61 Golders Gardens, Golders Green, London, N.W.11. 477,847/848. (Associated.)
- "HEXES"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By F. Hindle, 657 Ecclesall Road, Sheffield. 477,931.
- "DROSIL"; for a medicine (3). By A. B. H. Detloff, 26 Sun Street, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2. 478,246.
- "JUPITER"; for surgical instruments, etc. (11). By Jupiter-Licht Aktien Gesellschaft Kersten & Brasch, 14 Bellevuestrasse, Berlin, W.9. 476,514. (Associated.)
- "OCCULTABA"; for surgical and elastic stockings (11). By E. Rat, 12 Quai St. Antoine, Lyons, France. 477,832.
- "OVALTINE"; with picture of peasant girl holding up tin; for food substances (42). By A. Wander, Ltd., 184 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7. 477,964. (Associated.)
- "PAROZONE"; for all goods (47). By The Parazone Co., Ltd., 203 Carnyne Road, Parkhead, Glasgow. 477,645. (Associated.)
- "NADOX"; for a skin cleansing powder (48). By North American Dye Corporation, 519 South Fifth Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York, U.S.A. 476,870. (Associated.)
- "PROTHESAN"; for toilet articles for the teeth (48). By C. E. Luce, 32 Staffenbergstrasse, Stuttgart, Germany. 476,908.
- "CYCLIST" under picture of man on bicycle; for perfumery, etc. (48). By W. Gossage & Sons, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire. 478,099. (Associated.)
- "DUSTARINE"; for dust-laying compounds (50). By Dussek Bros. & Co., Ltd., 14 Verney Road, London, S.E.16. 477,501.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," April 6, 1927.)

- "TRIPWITE"; for chemicals (1). By B. Laporte, Ltd., Kingsway, Luton. 476,260.
- "GAYVERT"; for photographic sundries (1) and photographic papers (39). By Photo-Produits Gevaert Société Anonyme, 23 Septe Straat, Vieux-Dieux, Antwerp, Belgium. 477,480/481. (Associated.)
- "LAVICO" with picture of hand sprinkling lavatory; for disinfectants (2). By Doctor Casein Works, 130 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. 474,113.
- "CROOKES' COLLOSOLES" on device of seal ("Crookes'" and seal device disclaimed); for medicinal chemicals (3). By Crookes' Collosols, Ltd., 22 Chenies Street, London, W.C.1. 473,310. (Associated.)
- "CROSKELL'S YELLOW MIXTURE"; for a medicine (3). By G. Coverdale's Sons, Ltd., 19 Parliament Street, York. B474,980.
- "IFOTO"; for medicated soap (3). By Hull Chemical Works Co., Kirkby Street, Kingston-upon-Hull. 475,412. (Associated.)
- "EPIDOL"; for an ointment (3). By R. M. C. Abney-Hastings and J. A. Gardner, The Garden House, Loudoun Castle, Galston, Ayrshire. 476,471.
- "A.1 BRAND" on device of shell ("A.1" disclaimed); for castor oil (3). By The General Kaputine Syndicate, Ltd., Lilley Street, Queen's Road, Manchester. 476,476. (Associated.)
- "POROI"; for embrocation and skin healing balm (3). By A. G. Roth, 9 Richmond Place, Lillie Road, West Brompton, S.W.6. 476,866.
- "PA-PYTA"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By The Anglo-French Drug Co., Ltd., 238A Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. 477,668.
- "ZOTEX"; for all goods (3). By Fix Manufacturing Co., Adelphi Bank Chambers, South John Street, Liverpool. 477,039.
- "SVEDOCAIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Aktie-Bolaget Chemia, Hamngatan 2, Stockholm. Sweden. 477,136.
- "FEMALOID"; for a polyglandular tonic (3). By J. Devane, 17 Ascot Terrace, Limerick. 477,630.
- "SHUR-OFF"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By M. F. Pratt, The Factory, Braydon Road, London, N.16. 478,067.
- "TEDANO"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Les Etablissements Poulenc Frères, 86-92 Rue Vieille-du-Temple, Paris. 478,546.
- "VISA-BELLA"; for toilet paper (39). By Vereinigte Papierwerke A.G., Creussnerstrasse 11, Nürnberg, Germany. 477,987.

Trade Notes

COTY SPRING LINES.—Coty (England), Ltd., Coty House, 3 Stratford Place, London, W.1, devote two pages in a colour printed advertisement to the new lines which are now being advertised to the public in the Press.

U. G. B. BOTTLES.—The United Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Ltd., 40-43 Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.2, call attention to the necessity of ensuring that bottles ordered as "U. G. B." are stamped with these letters on the base of each bottle.

VULPRO SPONGE BAGS.—Vultex Products, Ltd., General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, advertise two profitable lines, Vulpro sponge bags and Vulpro waterproof sheeting. The announcement gives many interesting details regarding these articles.

PRICE REDUCTIONS in Sal Hepatica and Ipana toothpaste, to take effect as regards retailers on May 10, and for the public on June 10, are announced in the advertising pages of this issue. The address of the Bristol-Myers Co. is 112 Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

KAY'S FLYCATCHERS.—Robert W. Phillips, Ltd., Craven House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, have been appointed special selling agents for London, Essex, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire and Oxfordshire for Kay's flycatchers, Tenasitine and Dak ratlime.

SALVARONE HAIR DARKENING BAY RUM.—This is a new product brought out by Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Brighton. It is sent out in amber bottles supplied with sprinkler stopper. The preparation is intended to be used regularly so that the darkening is brought about gradually.

DANISH VACCINES.—The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, City Road, London, N.1, are now sole distributors in the British Empire of the vaccines and serums of the Danish State Serum Institute. The Institute in Copenhagen is under the directorship of Dr. Thorwald Madsen and is the world centre for the standardisation for these products.

IODISED BUTTERSCOTCH TABLETS.—Meggeson & Co., Ltd., New Church Street, Bermondsey, London, S.E.16, have brought out a butterscotch in tablet form, medicated with iodine. This is for use in districts where there is a deficiency of iodine in the water supply, which brings about a tendency in the inhabitants to goitre. The tablets contain the equivalent of gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ of iodine in each, but the addition does not affect the taste. There will be no difficulty in getting children to take iodine in this form. The iodised butterscotch is sent out in bottles ready for retail sale.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

M/274. Alba prophylactic tooth brush	F/214. Machines for packing bottles into cartons
G/254. Antapsal asthma fluid	W/274. "Rodo" perfumery products
S/214. Crystalis hair tonic (Cresto Laboratories)	W/214. Saniphone hygienic telephone discs
L/134. Ebonite stoppers for wide-mouth bottles	S/264. Sipella oil (for dogs)

INFORMATION SUPPLIED

Inquiries regarding the following articles have been answered. The information as to supply will be given to others who send a stamped, addressed envelope to the Information Department, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Ampodine Amp. S/144	Peroxigen tooth-paste. B/234
Analgit for rheumatism. T/224	Radio pack hot-water bottles. M/144
Cereal meal. A/134	Resila sprays. M/144
Drying cupboards for crystals. S/254	Vitamin malt. A/134
Genecydo for hay fever. N/134	Yatren casein. A/244
Peptrochettes. A/134	

ALL the students (five in number) sent from Barrow-in-Furness Technical College to the April examination of the Pharmaceutical Society in Edinburgh were successful in Part I.

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

Council Candidates

whose views on matters pharmaceutical are set out in your columns are fortunate in having such an opportunity provided for them, while the electors are at least equally fortunate in being favoured with such descriptive notes and comments as you published in your last week's issue (p. 490). Three of the retiring members who are offering themselves for re-election find place in your preliminary list, and it appears to me that none of those three can with advantage be replaced by any of the attacking force of newcomers. Mrs. Freke is virtually standing as a new candidate (because this is the first time she has presented herself for election), but she possesses the advantage of having had ten months' experience of the Council's work and methods of procedure. Her considered statement of policy is a decidedly vigorous one, and her five points are notably definite in contrast to the nebulous five points of the so-called "charter" which is understood to express the views of seven of the new candidates. Mr. James Jack has common-sense views on the subjects of education, examinations and other matters of special importance at the present time. As for Mr. E. T. Neathercoat, we are safe in regarding him as our chief fighting man. If he is not returned at the head of the poll, I shall be greatly surprised, but it should not be forgotten that he is one of those whom the root-and-branch men are out to replace.

In Mr. T. M. Clague

we have a fine example of the old type of professional pharmacist for whom place should always be found on the Council if the Society is to continue to justify its retention as the central authority in British pharmacy. The only question is whether at the present critical time we can afford to make any change in the composition of the Council; this is a point that needs to be taken into consideration by all intending voters. Mr. Edmunds is, I believe, one of the group which is backing the preposterous "charter" with the five points that are unwise and, in the main, more correctly described as impossible than impracticable. Only ingenious youth, imbued with excess of enthusiasm, could ever imagine it possible to enforce such points, and the lapse of time will almost certainly find some of the younger candidates willing to admit that their candidature was intended as a joke.

Therapeutic Substances

are henceforth to be regarded as medicaments which can only have their purity or potency adequately tested by other than chemical means. These will be the only therapeutic substances in the legal sense, however active therapeutically other drugs and chemicals may be. In time, as you point out (*C. & D.*, April 23, p. 497), we may have ergot, digitalis, male fern and vitamins included in the list of legally defined therapeutic substances, with the inevitable result that our right to dispense those medicaments will be definitely interfered with. Such interference will react most seriously upon the professional practice of those among us who conduct the best type of dispensing business, because others will simply avoid trouble by blankly refusing to accept and dispense prescriptions ordering therapeutic substances, just as some now decline to have anything to do with the supply of articles covered by the terms of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations. When the National Insurance Acts were passed, it was the intention of Parliament that insured persons ought to be able to go to any chemist to get their medicines dispensed, and ordinary private patients like to feel that they can do the same. In future, however, it may not be uncommon to find people going vainly from one pharmacy to another, and experiencing considerable delay before they can get their medicines dispensed. In addition to this, the chemist who finally does what is necessary will be harried by regulations until he, in turn, may come to

feel disposed to cast in his lot with his fellows who are in business to make a living without being continually worried by inspectors and the dread of fines or imprisonment.

The Recent Lister Celebrations

cannot fail to impress everyone with the high importance of the great advances which were made during the last century in the practice of medicine and surgery. As far as the physical betterment of mankind is concerned it was the most wonderful century the world has ever known. One wonders if the generality of people really appreciate to how great an extent the progress which has been made during the last 120 years has been based upon the discoveries and continued work of chemists, without which, it is safe to say, all the researches in biological science would have fallen short of any practical value. What would have availed the inquiries of Pasteur and his coadjutors unless chemical science had put at their disposal the antiseptic substances and the experimental ingenuity of chemists of every kind? Food products and everything that has to do with the arts of life depend entirely upon the work of the chemist for their ability to supply the needs of an ever-increasing population. Mr. Middleton's paper on "Anæsthetic Ether," in your issue of April 16 furnishes another example of the enormous benefits which chemistry has conferred, and is conferring, upon humanity. It would be difficult to say what was the most outstanding gain which accrued to suffering humanity during the last century; but it would be equally difficult to place anything before the gift of anæsthesia. From the days of Homer and Herodotus there occur references to the employment of nepenthe, mandragora and other substances for the mitigation of the pains consequent upon surgical operations; but it was not until the birth of modern chemistry in the eighteenth century that any real hope arose that some discovery might be made that would achieve the desired aim. It was Sir Humphrey Davy, in 1800, who, as a result of his experience with nitrous oxide, said that it "seemed capable of destroying physical pain," and that it might "probably be used with advantage in surgical operations."

It was Faraday

who first showed that ether when inhaled produced anæsthetic effects similar to nitrous oxide; but as to by whom and when this chemical was first employed in surgical operations there has been considerable doubt until about fifteen years ago. Dr. Horace Wells and Doctors Morton and Jackson, all of whom were Americans, were pioneers in the use of anæsthetics, the former employing nitrous oxide and the two latter vapour of ether. Wells first experienced in his own person the anæsthetic effects of the gas for the extraction of teeth in 1844, and has accordingly been credited with being the first in the field, notwithstanding that a claim had been advanced on behalf of a Dr. C. W. Long, who was stated to have used ether as early as 1842. In 1911 Dr. Dudley W. Buxton read a paper before the Section of Anæsthetics of the Royal Society of Medicine, in which he assembled the large amount of evidence which he had managed to gather concerning the part played by Dr. Long. Dr. Buxton quite definitely established the claim of Long to be regarded as the first person to use ether as an anæsthetic, and to be the first to employ any anæsthetic, in our meaning of the word, in a surgical operation. Crawford Williamson Long was but twenty-six years of age when he undertook this momentous step of rendering his patient insensible. He had graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania at the age of twenty-three, and began as a general practitioner in the village of Jefferson, in the State of Georgia, in 1841. His adventurous enterprise was the outcome of the curiosity of some of his friends to test the effects of laughing gas, of which he had no supply, but he informed them of the exhilarating effects of ether. The experiences with this drug and his reflections thereupon led to his operating upon James M. Venable for a cyst in the neck while the patient was anæsthetised with ether. This took place on March 30, 1842.

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Editorial Articles

How Do We Stand Now?

CONSIDERABLE uncertainty still exists regarding the probable outcome of the inquiry by the Departmental Committee on Poisons, and this is not surprising, in view of the fact that the actual scope of the inquiry was left largely within the discretion of the Committee itself, as directed by its chairman. It will be remembered that the terms of reference were to consider and report whether any modifications are necessary or desirable in the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts, not only in regard to the sale of poisons, the procedure for the modification or extension of the Schedule of Poisons, and the system of making and enforcing poisons regulations, but also in regard to the Central Authority for the purposes of the Acts, and any other matters to which the attention of the Committee might be drawn. Though the Committee appears to have confined its attention in the main to questions arising in connection with control of the storage, sale and distribution of poisons, the fact that certain bodies, including the Society of Apothecaries and the Institute of Chemistry, which have nothing to do with the sale of poisons, have been allowed to give evidence and present witnesses for cross-examination on other points affecting the business of chemists and druggists, has led, not unnaturally, to the assumption that

the report of the Committee may include recommendations of serious import, quite apart from any dealing with aspects of the poisons question. In a sense this will not be illogical, for it is difficult to see how drastic modification of existing poisons law can be effected without seriously involving the practice of pharmacy to a greater or less extent. But the proceedings of the Committee are drawing to a close, and we have yet to learn that any definite proposals for dealing with the practice of pharmacy, apart from the business in poisons, have been presented for consideration except in so far as the Pharmaceutical Society has directed attention to various anomalies, while Sir William Glyn-Jones has advanced some idealistic proposals in his memorandum to which reference was made recently (*C. & D.*, March 19, p. 349). Judging from what can be gathered respecting the reception of suggestions for reform from those two sources, there is no particular inclination on the part of the Poisons Committee to consider them seriously. A good deal of the evidence of the Pharmaceutical Society dealing with administrative points in connection with pharmacy law was ruled out by the Committee. Accordingly we are driven back on the original assumption that modification of existing poisons law is all that is contemplated. In our opinion this will be distinctly unfortunate, especially in view of the fact that the Dangerous Drugs Regulations were specially excluded from the scope of the inquiry. Experience of the working of those remarkable illustrations of misdirected activity suggests that they should have been regarded as presenting themselves for modification or abolition in advance of consideration of any provisions in the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts. There is, however, every indication that events are shaping themselves in the direction of such a transference of the Pharmaceutical Society's statutory powers as will bring all transactions in poisons under the same unsuitable control as articles to which the Dangerous Drugs Acts apply. While it is admitted that the Society's administration has left nothing lacking in point of efficiency and of national economy, excess of zeal on the part of Home Office officials encourages them to seek to try their prentice hands as universal poison controllers. They have shown that they despise the views of the real poison experts—the Pharmaceutical Society—and even with the assistance of a consultative advisory board of experts we do not regard the Home Office as competent for such a task as would be involved if the Pharmaceutical Society were displaced as the Central Authority for the purposes of the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts. In the latter event the interests of the public could only be adequately served by the setting up of a new and independent body to deal with poisons. Upon such a body the Pharmaceutical Society should be largely if not preponderantly represented, and the Government department which speaks for it in Parliament should be the Privy Council, which is a neutral body, and not interested in particular aspects, such as is the Home Office, the Ministry of Agriculture, or the Ministry of Health. We are not satisfied that it has yet been made clear to the Departmental Committee how impracticable it is to separate the sale and distribution of poisons from the practice of pharmacy. The compounding and dispensing of medicines, including poisons, do not lend themselves fitly to police control, and it will be necessary for the chemists and druggists of Great Britain to protest emphatically against proposals tending in that direction. Meanwhile they will want to know that the Pharmaceutical Council has a proper grip of the situation, that it is attacking the very serious problems before it in a statesmanlike manner, and that its opposition to retrograde measures is being accompanied by proposals of a constructive character. It is distinctly unfortunate that the secret nature of the Government inquiry should pre-

clude the heads of the Society from revealing at the present time what are the special difficulties they find themselves having to contend with; but enough is known to enable us to warn the trade that the position is one of extreme gravity. It must be the business of the Council to safeguard the interests of pharmacy as a whole, and such action can hardly fail to establish the Society more firmly than ever as our chief representative body. We are glad to believe that the Council is fully alert to the dangers of the situation, and we suggest that it would be extremely unfortunate if the contest at the pending election were to result in any marked change in the composition of the Society's executive. It would almost be courting disaster to replace now, by untried men, representatives of experience who are actively engaged in consideration of matters approaching a possible crisis. Confidence must be shown in the Council by supporting it loyally and contributing freely to the Pharmaceutical Parliamentary Fund which it has initiated. With an adverse report from the Poisons Committee it may shortly become necessary to defend the cause of pharmacy in Parliament. The call to arms may come soon, and everything must then be ready to prove that the spirit of independence which animated the drug trade at the time the Pharmaceutical Society was established is still active.

Pharmaceutic Necessity in Pharmacopœia Revision

DR. H. H. RUSBY made many scathing comments in an address on "The Influence on Medical and Pharmaceutical Practice of Recent Deletions from the Pharmacopœia," which was read at the 1926 meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association and reported in the Society's Journal for November last (p. 961). Though this, of course, refers to the United States Pharmacopœia, the points presented are equally pertinent to the relationships between public utility and pharmacopœial intention in this country. Therapeutic usefulness and pharmaceutic necessity are the two principles adopted for determining addition to, or deletion from, the U.S. Pharmacopœia, but the latter has not been construed in its plain common-sense meaning. A survey made by carefully instructed agents under the auspices of the Commonwealth Fund has put an end to decades of guesswork as to what drugs are in general use. The pharmacies visited numbered 911, and these were selected not only to represent geographical areas, but all classes of business and types of population. It was found that 165 vegetable drugs not recognised in the U.S. Pharmacopœia are in regular demand as entire drugs, but this does not nearly equal the number represented by galenical preparations. With the deletion of a drug its preparations disappear also, yet 55 are still sold in 10 per cent. of pharmacies, 40 in 25 per cent., and 16 by more than half of the drug stores. It is not suggested that all or most of these articles should be restored, but the declared principles of revision demand that a large number be included to meet the pharmaceutic necessities of the situation. Dr. Rusby remarks that the Eleventh Revision should witness the end of this freezing-out process from the pharmacopœial drug list, and he also adds:—

No fact is more important for Pharmacopœia makers to digest than that the office of the Pharmacopœia is in no sense that of a leader. It is a follower. Not a blind and automatic follower, but, nevertheless, obliged to serve intelligent professional custom, in both medicine and pharmacy. It has not been observant of its position in this respect. With each succeeding revision it has departed further from its position as a source of information regarding standards for articles in general medicinal use. A long list can be given of drugs which are notably useful therapeutically and which have been completely ignored by the Pharmacopœia.

Dandelion root is cited as an example of domestic therapy, based upon the experience of hosts of patients and physicians, whilst millions of little sufferers from infantile colic obtain relief from dill or other umbelliferous fruits. Such drugs are sold in numerous forms in every pharmacy, yet some laboratory men exclude them from a Pharmacopœia because "a frog is not able to state the effect of this treatment on a human baby." One of the most flagrant offences is the removal of gelsemium, the most direct and reliable antidote for strychnine poisoning, a use appreciated where strychnine is "ordered in car-load lots" for vermin destruction." Dr. Rusby concludes that it is an unfortunate but hard fact that a great number of deletions do not rest on evidence of usefulness, but on the complete ignorance of their use by those who control their admission to the Pharmacopœia, however learned they may be in other directions.

Difficulties in Sodium Nitrate

At the present time, the market for sodium nitrate is labouring under the disability of artificially high prices, though the circumstances dictating this situation are not entirely within the control of the nitrate producers in Chile. The effect has been a steady diminution in the sales and consumption of the product during the past twelve or fifteen months, a state of affairs that has been viewed with growing alarm by the principal parties interested. In order to avoid the accumulation of unwieldy stocks at producers' works, therefore, production also has had to be restricted, and, judging from the several new factors that have entered into the situation since the beginning of the current year, the further outlook is very unpromising—for the smaller producers at least. According to the statistics for the first nine months of the present nitrate year (which begins on July 1), world consumption has declined in all markets as compared with the corresponding period of the previous season, the main figures being given in the following table (in thousands of tons):—

Consumption in	Nine months ending March 31			
	1914	1925	1926	1927
Europe	1,342	770.5	601	541.5
United States	372	627	743	500
Egypt	30	104.5	134	126
Other Countries	74	117	146	123
	1,818	1,619	1,624	1,290.5
Production	2,043	1,815	2,002	983
Total stocks on March 31	1,326	1,399.5	1,580	1,363.5

The sensational reduction in consumption in the United States, and the equally disappointing decline in Egypt can be attributed in large measure to the unforeseen slump in the price of cotton due to the large increase in the size of the crop in the former country. A considerably smaller acreage is being planted for the coming crop since the current stocks are somewhat of an embarrassment to growers. But this factor is not responsible for the serious fall in European consumption, which is so widespread as to indicate very clearly that the obstacle to expanding sales is the presence in the market of competitive nitrogenous fertilisers at cheaper rates. An analysis of the European position shows that with the exception of France, where sales were comparatively very small last year on account of severe financial stringency, and for other reasons, all important individual markets bought in smaller proportions, varying from 45 to 20 per cent. less. It must be admitted, however, that one factor contributing to the maintenance of an uneconomic price level was the coal stoppage in this country last year.

Shipping freight charges all over the world reacted to the demand on the part of British importers of foreign coals, and sodium nitrate exported from Chile was saddled with an added burden of 15s. per ton. Despite the reduction made last June by the Chilean Producers' Association in the controlled price (f.a.s. port of shipment), the average level of quotations in consuming markets has been well above that of the previous season, whereas competitive synthetic products suffered a reduction amounting to about 10 per cent. The advance in output realised by manufacturers of synthetic ammonium sulphate, nitrate of lime, etc., has more than compensated for the failure of suppliers of Chilean sodium nitrate to provide a reasonable-priced article. Foremost among those developing the newer compounds are Germany and the United Kingdom, while France, the United States, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, and other countries are actually producing on a large scale. One further difficulty confronting Chilean nitrate producers is the tendency among competitors, notably in Germany, and, it is expected, in the United Kingdom, to concentrate more on the manufacture of nitrogenous fertilisers which exert a physiological action similar to, or better than, sodium nitrate. Ammonium sulphate, the principal competitive product, is considered to be inferior to sodium nitrate in this respect, but nitrate of lime is growing steadily in popularity at the expense of the Chilean product—indeed, production of the new German article, containing 15½ per cent. of nitrogen, cannot keep pace with demand. It is thus hardly surprising that sales of the natural nitrate have fallen away to 1,084,000 tons (at March 31) compared with 1,843,000 tons at that date in 1926. And even this figure was only arrived at by an expedient early this year, whereby 400,000 tons were disposed of on a "repurchase" basis, any unsold stocks being guaranteed against possible price declines at the end of the season. The ominous outlook has not unnaturally stimulated producers to action, and repeated efforts have been made, unsuccessfully however, to induce the Chilean Government to reduce or remove the export duty of £2 12s. 6d. per ton. On the other hand, the Government believe that the system of controlled prices is the obstacle to increased trade, and have ordered its cessation, to take effect immediately. With the advent of open competition between producers, it is obvious that prices will fall very considerably, probably by as much as £2 per ton, and it is to avoid the carrying-over of heavy stocks that output has been curtailed to the extent indicated in the above table. In spite of this, nevertheless, about one million tons is now lying in Chilean warehouses, while the comparatively small supplies in consuming markets are bolstering up the c.i.f. quotations for immediate deliveries. Only the most economically-operated concerns are likely to survive the coming *débâcle*, and these will be assisted to some extent by the abolition of the "quota" burden. Overhead charges, taxation, etc., too will experience some relief in consequence of the larger sales and production that are certain to result from the adoption of an economic price. Some reduction in operating costs may also arise from the introduction of the new processes investigated by certain American and German interests, and it is understood that representations in this connection influenced the Government in their refusal to abrogate the onerous export duty before June 1923. But the expensive alterations to existing plant that would accompany any attempt to apply these processes to the industry generally preclude such development for some years to come. Meanwhile, the only fact emerging with any certainty from the present confusion is that prices next season will be on lower levels. In the United Kingdom, sodium nitrate is used in steadily diminishing quantity, only 33,000 tons passing into consumption in the nine months under review compared with 45,000 tons last year, and 51,000 tons in 1924-25.

Parliamentary Fund Appeal

Scottish Meetings

ABERDEEN

A SPECIAL meeting of the Aberdeen and North-Eastern Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held in the Palace Hotel, Aberdeen, on April 20, Mr. W. F. Hay (chairman) presiding. There were also on the platform the Vice-President of the Society (Mr. Herbert Skinner), Messrs. Thomas Marns and James Jack (members of Council), Dr. J. F. Tocher, Mr. J. Rutherford Hill (resident secretary), and Mr. W. Watt (branch secretary). The chairman said it was a great pleasure to them in the North to welcome their friends from London, the Vice-President (Mr. Skinner) and Mr. Marns, along with Mr. Jack, the Scottish member of Council. They were also glad that Dr. Tocher had found time to be with them. He understood it had been arranged that Mr. Marns should speak first, and he had pleasure in calling upon him. Mr. Marns said he had had a look round at some of their very handsome pharmacies, and concluded that in Aberdeen pharmacy was well represented and flourishing, and with such evidences of prosperity in the craft he felt he was on very good ground in pleading for support to the Parliamentary Fund. The Society was faced with a very serious and urgent proposition. He could not say he was enamoured of the group system in politics, but they must face things as they found them. It was a most unsatisfactory position to find they had no representative of pharmacy in the House of Commons. Parliament was ready to listen patiently to a man who thoroughly understood what he was talking about and had something really practical to say. It had been said they could get things done through the present Parliamentary representatives, and good work could be done in that way, but what was urgently necessary was to have a pharmacist in the House who was fully conversant with the laws relating to pharmacy, with actual experience, and who could speak clearly on the spur of the moment, putting forward the views of pharmacists with authority whenever pharmaceutical matters came up. Branches of the Society by efficient organisation could do much by informing and educating local members of Parliament, who frequently had no realisation of the work and qualifications of chemists or the important public services pharmacists were qualified to discharge. They had begun to raise their fund at a period not too favourable, because for the first three months of the year, as they knew, it was a question of pay, pay, pay, and 1926 had not been too prosperous for any of them. Nevertheless the fund was going very well. They had not yet quite reached the goal, but it was well in sight, in spite of the obstacles to which he had referred. The Vice-President had, perhaps with a sly humour, suggested that he would take back to London from Scotland the balance of the £10,000, but, all joking apart, he would urge that they must do something to conserve their position, and the statutory provisions which they regarded as for the benefit of the community. They must rise to the occasion, realising their honourable record of eighty-six years and the important statutory duties which they had successfully discharged for fifty-nine years. They had stoutly to maintain the principle that the real safety and well-being of the community depend upon the training and experience and qualification of the vendor of medicines and poisons, and not upon statutory mechanical regulations. The Society had done its work well and without any cost to the State. Their deplorable experiences under the Dangerous Drugs Acts emphasised their objection to government by departments rather than by Parliament, and this was an evil that was being increasingly protested against in other matters than pharmacy.

The Vice-President said he would ask them to pardon a slight digression, to enable him to refer to the scholarships mentioned in a letter read from Mr. Linstead. He had been interested in this matter in connection with the Fairchild Scholarships. He emphasised the aid that these scholarships are to students, and they would welcome more competitors from the Aberdeen district.

He believed the present crisis in pharmaceutical affairs was felt more acutely in the South than in the North. He would say that in the district south of the Trent it was particularly regarded as attended by dangers against which they were called upon to safeguard themselves. Their troubles were intensified by visits from inspectors who had no practical knowledge of the bearing of certain Regulations, and whose interpretations, in the absence of experience, made their criticisms misleading and unjust. They had also to keep in mind the almost inevitable tendency in Government Departments to build up Regulations which required the employment of special staffs, and which became burdensome and harassing with no compensating public advantage. The Departmental Committee had been dealing with matters relating to poisons, and there had been suggestions as to the Council of the Society not being the kind of body best fitted to deal with poison legislation and administration. There had also been a question raised as to the transference of certain functions of the Society to some other Department. Much wider proposals affecting the whole constitution and functions of the Society had been mooted, although nothing in the remit of the Departmental Committee comprehended these wider proposals. The great thing to do was to organise themselves and be prepared to meet every possibility that might arise. Without this complete organisation and thorough preparation there was great risk that they might miss the tide. He repeated that the crisis was felt more acutely and affected them more seriously in the South than it did in Scotland, and that was why they came to Scotland to bespeak their invaluable co-operation, so that pharmacy in Scotland and in England might stand solidly together. If they could secure representation in the House of Commons by pharmacists informed and interested in their cause, it mattered nothing whether they were Conservative, Liberal or Labour. A representative Joint Committee had been appointed to administer the Fund, and they could rely upon its being wisely expended. With some 13,000 registered chemists they should have no difficulty in speedily collecting the sum of £10,000, and with such financial backing they would be enabled to speak more influentially in any negotiations that might be necessary.

Mr. Jack supported the appeal put by the Vice-President and Mr. Marns, and Dr. Tocher congratulated the Vice-President and Mr. Marns on the able speeches to which they had listened. He was now convinced they should seek direct representation in Parliament. He had long thought everything relative to poisons and pharmacy should be administered by one in authority; he would include the drugs part of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. Inspectors should be properly qualified persons. It was much to be desired that, if at all possible, they should secure an "agreed" Bill as the outcome of the Departmental Committee. Could they not by consultation with the Privy Council, the Ministry of Health, the Board of Health, the Home Office, and the Board of Agriculture, reach some agreement by which any legislation would be in the form of an "agreed" Bill? From his own experience in another analogous case he strongly advocated an endeavour on these lines. Pharmacy was outside party politics altogether. He was in sympathy with the mission of their distinguished visitors, and would gladly subscribe. Mr. Charles Simpson said he did not think they had ever before been honoured by the presence of three members of the Council, including the Vice-President, at a meeting in Aberdeen. Though he had not been free from doubts about the Parliamentary Fund, what had been said had cleared them all away. He confessed himself a convert, and he would willingly now subscribe. Dr. Bryant advocated a Parliamentary Committee of five or six branch members to get into personal touch with the local members of Parliament. Afterwards, the Vice-President replied to questions.

DUNDEE

The Vice-President (Mr. Skinner) and Mr. Marns on April 22 addressed a meeting at Dundee, at which Mr. C. Stephen presided. There was a fair attendance, including Messrs. Jack, Bennett and Whyte (Arbroath), and Mr. Rutherford Hill (Edinburgh). During the even-

ing Mr. Skinner was invited to present the branch prizes to the successful students at the local school of pharmacy, and he took the opportunity to urge that more interest should be taken by chemists and their assistants in the scholarships available to students. The prize-winners were:—*Elementary Botany and Chemistry*, Mr. A. N. Steven; *Advanced Botany and Chemistry*, Messrs. Bruce Robertson and W. M. Shearer.

In the course of his address Mr. Marns said that the House of Commons was always ready and eager to hear a man who thoroughly understood the subject he was speaking on. A Scottish pharmacist had told him an experience he had when sitting in the gallery of the House of Commons and surveying the House. Many members seemed asleep, while many more were conversing in groups. Hardly anyone seemed to be listening to the speaker. Suddenly someone rose below the gallery and spoke. He was obviously not a University man speaking in polished literary sentences. He was a plain man speaking with the force and conviction possible only to one possessing detailed and first-hand knowledge of his subject. On inquiry his friend was informed that the speaker was Mr. J. H. Thomas, who since then had made great strides as a powerful influence in representing his fellow-craftsmen.

The Vice-President, Mr. Skinner, said many parties had given evidence before the Departmental Committee. The subject matter of the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts was by no means easy. That Committee had probably discovered that the problem was by no means so easy as it seemed, and that to define a poison was a practical impossibility unless by naming each substance in the Poison Schedule. The position was further seriously complicated by raising the wider issue of the whole functions and constitution of the Pharmaceutical Society. This meant a crisis in the life of the Society which for 86 years had been successfully carried on. The trouble and confusion began when under the Treaty of Versailles the Geneva Convention began to deal with the evil of drug addiction. The Geneva Convention should have kept its hands off the regulation of the use of any drugs in the practice of medicine and pharmacy. It was provided by the Hague Convention that only in countries which did not already possess legislation dealing with poisons should such legislation as the Dangerous Drugs Acts be enacted. Having once begun to deal partially with poisons there seemed a tendency by the Department to enlarge its field of activity. He could speak with some experience of the undesirability of any further extension of such a system of regulations as they suffered from under the Dangerous Drugs Acts. The position under the Privy Council might be strengthened, and he did not regard that as insuperable. Should any transference be contemplated he would say the Ministry of Health in England and the Board of Health in Scotland would be appropriate. If pharmacists wanted to be strong they must see to it that they were thoroughly organised and in possession of adequate financial resources. There formerly existed a Parliamentary Fund, but the one now established would be very differently administered.

INVERNESS

A special meeting of the Inverness and Northern Scottish Branch was held in the Station Hotel, Inverness, on April 21. Mr. W. J. Bethune (chairman) presiding. Mr. T. McKenzie (secretary), in his introductory remarks, intimated that subscriptions to the Parliamentary Fund had been received from Stornoway and Wick, the most remote places of the area. The chairman gave a cordial welcome to the Vice-President (Mr. Skinner) and Mr. Marns, who had come to the extreme northern branch of the Society to address them on Parliamentary representation. They were so hedged round with legal restrictions and practical difficulties that they would soon have no freedom left. He sincerely hoped the endeavour to secure representation in Parliament by members of their own craft would be successful, and would help to remedy some of their troubles and safeguard their legitimate interests. The medical profession and the dental profession were thus represented, and he thought it was only reasonable that pharmacists should also be represented. He understood this was Mr. Marns' first visit to the capital of the

Highlands, but the Vice-President had been in Inverness before. That led him to extend their sincere sympathy to the Vice-President in the great loss he had recently sustained. It was his privilege to meet Mrs. Skinner at the London Conference, when he noted the active interest she took in the work of the Ladies' Committee. After a brief appeal on behalf of the Benevolent Fund, Mr. Marns said, along with the Vice-President, he had motored to the far North because he thought it was the duty of the Council to get into close touch with areas far away from the centre. He had come to let them know that at headquarters they felt a critical time for those engaged in pharmacy had arisen. Suggestions had been made about the Society shedding some of its functions, which were to be transferred to a Government Department. When they thought of the great work and the position for pharmacy accomplished by such leaders as Jacob Bell and Michael Carteighe they realised that no effort should be spared to save themselves from any possible detriment or any lowering of their status. They desired most certainly to obviate any extension of the kind of policy indicated in the Dangerous Drugs Acts Regulations. Thus it was essential for pharmacy to be adequately represented in the House of Commons, and that was the main object of the Parliamentary Fund, the collection of which was proceeding satisfactorily. With 13,000 members it meant only an average of £1 each, and that was a small amount compared with what was raised by a general levy in the case of trades unions among bodies such as coal-miners. In Parliament to-day all shades of interests were represented, and pharmacy could not afford to be left out. Up to date they had secured about £7,000 of the £10,000 aimed at.

The Vice-President, in acknowledging the expression of sympathy, said the last time he was in Inverness his wife was with him. As showing her interest he might say that among their last talks, when things seemed uncertain, she spoke about Inverness and urged him to go. He knew that, situated as they were, they could not have a crowded meeting, but he also felt that those who had come would gain a living interest in the important mission on which they had come, and would see to it that that living interest would be communicated to every member of the branch. He did not know whether the spearhead which had raised all this trouble about poisons had reached as far North as Inverness, but in the South they had been made to feel acutely the hardship and the practical injustice which could be produced by regulations and talks about keeping, retailing and dispensing of poisons made by persons unacquainted with the actual working and practical bearing of regulations on a technical subject which they did not properly understand. The peculiar danger of the present situation was, once these questions about poisons were stirred and proposals of revision of legislation or additional legislation were made one could never foretell what might be the outcome. The reference to the Departmental Committee which was first heard of in July 1926 was limited to poisons. But all kinds of parties have appeared and given evidence, and whatever might be the outcome, it was at least well known that some of these parties desired to filch from the pharmacist what legitimately belonged to him. No change could be made on the Pharmacy Act of 1868 except through Parliament, and when all these parties were taking so much interest they might wisely ask themselves what they thought they were going to get. The situation had been rather complicated just recently by a memorandum lodged with the Privy Council suggesting a Pharmacy Board, somewhat analogous to the Dental Board, and this wider issue might have far-reaching effects on the Pharmaceutical Society. They must beware lest all the labour of the past eighty years was not frittered away. There were other menacing factors involved in the wider issue which demanded most mature consideration and cautious handling. The other alternative was a Poisons Board with suitable safeguards. Some compromise might be the ultimate issue, but there could be no compromise that would make it possible for them to be subjected to what had been called silly regulations. Any agreement must be one which conserved the position and functions of the Pharmaceutical Society as the governing body in pharmacy, and the rights and privileges of those who

had become qualified under the Pharmacy Acts for the efficient performance of statutory duties designed to secure public safety and efficient service in the dispensing and retailing of medicines and poisons. But how was all this to be secured? It would not be by sitting and passing resolutions. They must have the sinews of war and the issue would ultimately be determined in the House of Commons. Only a few members of Parliament could be got to take a keen interest in what to them was an intricate business. They might be got to say certain proposed regulations were absurd, but for really effective criticism they were in the great difficulty of not having full information, and they hesitated lest they should make some mistake. They must have in the House as their spokesman a man who knew the technique of their craft, which was a mystery to an ordinary layman. They had established a representative Committee on the basis of the Leicester resolution, and to them would be entrusted the responsible duty of wisely expending the money. The mere fact that they possessed such a Fund would strengthen their hands and increase their influence in any negotiations that might be necessary. The issue was as vital to the pharmacists of the North of Scotland as to those in the heart of London, and there was an urgent call to rise to the greatness of the occasion. If only they did so he was not afraid of the issue.

Mr. Rutherford Hill also explained some points connected with the Departmental Committee.

The Position of Cod-Liver Oil

IN view of the increasing demand, coupled with the interest shown by the medical profession in Norwegian cod-liver oil as regards its high vitamin content, particular attention is now being paid to the progress and reports of the catch and yield during the current season. The production of last season, viz., 120,954 hectolitres was the largest on record, but on account of the unprecedented demand from all quarters of the world (principally from the United States), the "carry over" from last season was not excessive. It is well known that the production of cod-liver oil depends on the catch of cod, and on the yield of oil per fish; the yield varies from year to year and appears to run in cycles, hence statisticians have to carefully watch their records in order to give them an approximate idea as to market prospects during any given season. A buyer nowadays has to take into consideration several important factors when endeavouring to "envisage" the market, and in addition to the catch of cod, yield of oil, general consumptive demand both for medicinal as well as for industrial purposes, there is also an additional consideration, viz., the fluctuations of the Norwegian exchange (an unknown factor prior to the war) which is a dominating influence, and one seriously to be reckoned with in the calculation of prices. This unknown influence is one that has considerably upset buyers' calculations during the past few years, and especially in the 1925 season, when prices rose fully 20 per cent. owing to the sudden appreciation of Norwegian currency. From statistics recently to hand it has been proved beyond doubt that the present cost of production is fully 50 per cent. greater than that of 1914. Further, the comparatively low prices received for the oil in recent years has driven several of the smaller manufacturers out of business with the result that only the strongest have weathered the storm.

The feature of the present season to date has so far been the enormous catch of cod, viz., 55,600,000, and the correspondingly small yield of medicinal oil. Several reasons have been advanced for the leanness and low yield of the livers, but the soundest so far put forward is that there is not sufficient plankton for the preponderance of cod, with the result that the livers must accordingly be on the small side. This glut of cod has resulted in the destruction of something approaching 5,000 tons for manure purposes. This undoubtedly points to the fact that the labours of the fishermen in

collecting the cod must be distinctly unremunerative. Some interesting figures are given below showing the total output for the whole of Norway since the year 1906, together with the approximate values ruling during this period:—

Date	Hectolitres Cod-liver oil	Prices C.I.F., London	
		s.	s.
June, 1906	42,908	60 to 76	per barrel
" 1907	46,889	65 " 86	" "
" 1908	59,104	56 " 75	" "
" 1909	50,460	61 " 78	" "
" 1910	41,024	75 " 105	" "
" 1911	43,318	105 " 150	" "
" 1912	76,202	58 " 90	" "
" 1913	48,263	80 " 115	" "
" 1914	57,171	62 " 90	" "
" 1915	52,238	110 " 360	" "
" 1916	60,000	} no reliable figures available.	
" 1917	37,100		
" 1918	20,500	} no reliable figures available.	
" 1919	37,600		
" 1920	58,951	410 to 450	per barrel
" 1921	56,621	275 " 425	" "
" 1922	78,259	80 " 175	" "
" 1923	81,023	85 " 108	" "
" 1924	111,748	85 " 108	" "
" 1925	90,950	85 " 120	" "
" 1926	120,954	105 " 170	" "
		100 " 140	" "

For the purposes of calculation it should be noted that a 25-gallon barrel is equal to 1.16 hectolitres, and that the above figures represent crude medicinal oil, about 10 per cent. being lost in the refining process. Careful analysis of the above figures show remarkably good productions in recent years, culminating with last season's "record" yield. The increase in the world's demand has been very noticeable in recent years, and a new and important outlet is the strong demand for cattle feeding purposes. In former years the oil used for this purpose was generally of a very strong odour, and of the colour of port or sherry; nowadays, however, a very different oil is used, and in some countries, especially in certain parts of the United States, the best medicinal oil is used for cattle feeding. In this country the feeding of cattle with cod-liver oil is still in its infancy, but it is quite probable that considerable quantities will be sold for this purpose in the near future, as the leading authorities here are now recognising its suitability for poultry and live stock feeding. From one American source the opinion is expressed that the consumption of oil for cattle feeding in the course of the next few years will, if the present progress is continued, equal the figures for human consumption.

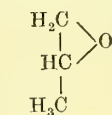
In dealing with future prospects of the market one important point should be borne in mind, and that is the very small quantity of oil that has so far been purchased this season. Buying has been distinctly sporadic, and most of the leading consumers have bought but a small quantity of their requirements, whereas last year most of them covered their wants for the whole season by the end of May. This season the price opened at 130s. per barrel for new oil, and declined to its lowest points, viz., 115s. in March; since then the price has steadily risen to 140s. per barrel, equal to the highest price realised last season. For some weeks past several of the Norwegian manufacturers have been loth to quote for forward shipment, unless buyers were willing to pay a substantial premium over the prompt shipment price, and this week a further increase to 150s. per barrel has taken place. The Lofoten fishing is now closed, and for the whole country shows a deficiency of approximately 17,300 barrels, against the yield of last season. The Finmarken fishing, which has just commenced, has opened under satisfactory conditions, and should the catch be a substantial one it is likely to ease the general position of the market. Even under the most favourable conditions, however, it is doubtful if the Finmarken fishing will compensate for the very reduced yield in the Lofoten district. For these reasons, and the fact that there is every possibility of a still larger demand from all quarters, the prospect of lower prices this season seems to be remote.

New Solvents and their Specific Uses

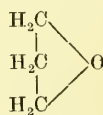
XII. Glycols, etc. (continued)

Trimethylene glycol ($\text{CH}_2\text{OH}.\text{CH}_2.\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$) is a by-product in the manufacture of dynamite glycerin, being obtained in the purification of glycerin lyes in which part of the glycerin has been converted by fermentation into this glycol. Trimethylene glycol is available in quantity as a glycerin substitute in toilet preparations or as an anti-freeze, stocks being already available in technical and distilled grades. Since this glycol possesses the hygroscopic properties of glycerin, but is much less viscous, it ought to find special application in the manufacture of toilet jellies "free from glycerin." Trimethylene glycol boils at 210° to $211^\circ \text{C}.$ and has a specific gravity of 1.0554 at $20^\circ \text{C}.$ It is pale yellow in colour, and its admixtures with water have lowered freezing practically identical with those of equivalent mixtures of glycerin and water by volume. The use of glycol or glycerin anti-freeze solutions in motor radiators is an advantage over plain water in general cooling efficiency as they remove rust and prevent formation of scale.

The production of ethylene glycol on a large scale will also probably lead to the introduction of many other new solvents, some of which have been made and tried on an experimental scale. The most interesting of these are glycol monoacetate and glycol diacetate, and the ring oxides or ethers, made by internal condensation, such as propylene oxide and butylene oxides:—



α -Propylene oxide.



β -Propylene oxide.

Though these solvents at the moment are of the nature of chemical curiosities, they usher in a new period and new methods in chemical progress. The solvent properties of some of these are contrasted with those of more important commercial solvents in the table herewith. The compilation of the data on solubilities is due to Mr. J. G. Davidson, of the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York, to whose article on glycol esters and ethers in "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry" for July, 1926, the reader is referred for details of the physical constants of glycol solvents, for which economic uses have not yet been found.

The publication of such data typifies modern methods in chemical industry in making the product available at an economic or even unremunerative price, in the hope that its use will grow sufficiently to make large scale production pay. There is another side to this progressive attitude, and that is an equally receptive and progressive mind on the part of consumers of solvents and of a change on the part of Government officials towards freedom from restrictive duties and interference. Instead of spending money in devising methods to prevent circumvention of duty on spirits, which latter concerns initially a form of human weakness, the researches of the Government laboratories might well become a source of strength to industry by investigating the physical and physiological properties of the new solvents with a view to their extended use in industry as cheap and safe substitutes for taxable or dangerous solvents. The example of the United States Bureau of Standards might well be copied since it is concerned more with progress rather than hindrance in the use of new solvents. For example, the testing of the physiological properties of ethylene glycol was under the ægis of the U.S. Government, and the Bureau has supported various endeavours to find non-alcoholic solvents suitable for the preparation of flavouring essences.

Solubility of Various Solvents on Cellulose Nitrate and Acetate, Resins, Gums, and Common Diluents

	Water	Cellulose nitrate	Cellulose acetate	Linseed oil	Gasoline	Kerosene	Toluene	Benzene	Shellac	Gum kauri	Gum copal	Gum sandarac	Gum mastich	Gum guaiacum	Gum damar	Gum camphor	Gum euphorbia	Gum Zanzibar	Gum elemi	Japan wax	Resin "E"	Ester gum
Amyl acetate	i	s	i	s	s	s	s	ss	ss	s	s	s	s	ss	p	s	s	s	s	i	s	s
Amyl alcohol	ss	i	i	s	s	s	s	s	i	ss	ss	i	s	i	p	s	s	s	ss	i	s	s
Butyl acetate	i	s	i	s	s	s	s	s	i	ss	ss	i	s	i	p	s	s	s	i	s	s	s
Butyl alcohol	ss	i	i	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	p	s	i	ss	i	s	s	s
Butyl butyrate	i	s	i	s	s	s	s	s	i	ss	i	i	s	i	p	s	s	s	i	s	s	s
Glycol ether acetate	ss	s	i	s	s	s	s	s	s	ss	ss	ss	ss	ss	p	s	s	s	i	ss	i	s
Diacetone alcohol	—	i	i	s	i	i	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	ss	i	s	ss	ss	i	s	s	ss
Dichloroethyl ether	i	i	s	s	s	s	s	s	i	i	i	i	s	ss	i	s	s	i	ss	i	s	s
Ethyl acetate	ss	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	ss	ss	s	s	s	i	s	s	s
Ethyl alcohol	s	i	i	i	i	i	s	s	ss	ss	ss	s	s	i	p	s	i	i	ss	i	s	i
Ether	i	s	i	s	s	s	s	s	ss	ss	s	s	s	ss	s	s	s	ss	s	i	s	s
Ethers of ethylene glycol																						
Methyl	s	s	s	i	s	i	s	s	s	s	g	s	s	s	p	s	i	ss	s	s	s	ss
Ethyl	s	s	i	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	g	i	s	ss	p	s	s	ss	s	i	s	ss
Diethyl	ss	i	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	g	i	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	i	s	s
Propyl	s	s	i	i	s	s	s	s	s	s	g	s	s	s	p	s	s	ss	s	i	s	s
Isopropyl	s	s	i	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	g	s	s	s	p	s	s	ss	s	i	s	s
Butyl	ss	s	i	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	g	s	s	s	p	s	s	ss	s	i	s	s
Isobutyl	ss	s	i	s	s	s	s	s	ss	s	g	s	s	s	p	s	s	ss	s	i	s	s
Isoamyl	ss	s	i	s	s	s	s	s	ss	s	g	s	s	s	p	s	s	ss	s	i	s	s
Ethers of propylene glycol:																						
Ethyl	s	s	i	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	g	s	s	ss	p	s	s	ss	s	i	s	s
Methyl	s	s	i	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	g	s	s	ss	p	s	s	ss	s	i	s	s
Isopropyl	s	s	i	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	g	s	s	ss	p	s	s	ss	s	i	s	s
Glycol diacetate	i	s	s	i	i	i	s	s	i	i	i	i	s	s	p	s	s	ss	s	i	s	i
Diethylene oxide	s	i	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	g	s	s	s	p	s	s	ss	s	ss	s	s
Isopropyl acetate	ss	s	i	s	s	s	s	s	ss	s	i	s	s	s	p	s	s	ss	s	ss	s	s
Propylene oxide	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	g	s	s	s	p	s	s	ss	s	ss	s	s
Ethylene oxide	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	i	s	s	s	p	s	s	ss	s	i	s	s
Butyl propionate	i	s	i	s	s	s	s	s	i	i	i	i	ss	ss	i	s	i	i	s	i	s	i
Glycol monoacetate	s	s	s	i	i	i	s	s	i	i	i	i	ss	ss	p	s	ss	i	ss	i	s	i
Diethylene glycol monoacetate	s	s	s	i	i	i	ss	s	i	i	i	i	ss	ss	i	s	i	i	i	i	ss	i
Diethylene glycol	s	s	i	i	i	i	s	s	i	i	i	i	ss	ss	i	s	i	i	i	i	ss	i
Triethylene glycol	s	s	i	i	i	i	s	s	i	i	i	i	ss	ss	i	s	i	i	i	i	ss	i
Tetraethylene glycol	s	s	i	i	i	i	s	s	i	i	i	i	ss	ss	i	s	i	i	i	i	ss	i
Ethyl ether of:																						
Diethylene glycol	s	s	i	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	ss	p	s	s	ss	s	i	s	ss
Triethylene glycol	s	s	i	i	i	i	s	s	ss	s	g	s	s	ss	p	s	ss	s	ss	i	s	ss
Tetraethylene glycol	s	s	i	i	i	i	s	s	i	ss	g	s	s	ss	p	s	ss	i	s	i	s	i
Butyl ether of diethylene glycol	s	s	i	s	s	s	s	ss	s	g	s	s	ss	p	s	s	ss	s	i	s	s	s

Key:—g = Swells. i = Insoluble. p = Partially soluble. s = Soluble. ss = Slightly soluble.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local Reports

Cambridge.—A meeting of the Insurance Committee was held on April 23. It was reported by the Medical Services Subcommittee that a complaint by an approved society that a doctor had given a medical certificate to an insured person without seeing him had been considered. The committee found that a breach had been committed, and recommended the deduction of £5 from the doctor's remuneration. It was also reported that £158 4s. 4d. has been paid to chemists as the balance due for 1926. The value of drugs and appliances supplied by chemists during 1926 was £1,939 7s. 10d., compared with £1,952 17s. 6d. in 1925, and the sum of £590 18s. 7d. was paid for the first quarter of 1927. During the quarter ended December 31, 1926, 13,350 prescriptions were priced by the East Anglian joint pricing committee; the average cost per prescription was 8½d. The number of insured persons on the index register on January 1, 1927, was 47,654, against 47,863 on October 1, 1926. Messrs. Barker and Evans were appointed members of the Joint Services Subcommittee, with Mr. S. J. Parson as deputy for either. The clerk reported that four test samples had been taken during the quarter ended December 31, 1926, and the analyst's reports were considered satisfactory.

Derby.—At a meeting of the Derbyshire Insurance Committee, held on April 12, the instructions of the Ministry of Health that industrial methylated spirit be used instead of rectified spirit were discussed. It was resolved to ask the Customs and Excise authorities to arrange for the direct supply of small quantities to chemists, and to invite the Ministry of Health to support this request. The Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported on several testing cases. The Committee decided, in view of the decision to discontinue stock mixtures, not to countenance any return to that method of dispensing, and expressed the opinion that all dispensing should be done under the direction and control of a responsible dispenser, and should not be undertaken by an unqualified assistant in the absence of the qualified chemist. The report was adopted.

Dudley.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee held on April 12, statistical data showed that during the quarter ended December 31, 1926, the total cost of prescriptions was £122 14s. 2d. more than for the corresponding quarter of 1925, and that 3,625 more prescriptions were issued. The average cost per prescription was the same as in 1925, but an increase of 1.2d. in average cost per insured person was reported.

Essex.—The quarterly meeting of the Insurance Committee was held on April 26, Mr. J. H. Burrows (chairman) presiding. The Finance Subcommittee reported that provision for payment to practitioners at the rate of 1s. 3d. per annum for every hundred persons in respect of the supply of drugs had been made. An increase in the capitation fee from 2s. to 2s. 3d. payable to practitioners supplying all drugs, etc., to insured persons had been intimated by the Ministry of Health. The administrative expenditure of the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee for 1926 amounted to £336 6s. 3d. and the estimated expenditure for 1927 is £340. The report of the Medical Benefit Subcommittee stated that the expenditure on insulin during 1926 was £521 8s. 11d., and that vaccines and serums cost £177 16s. 11d. A discussion as to the efficacy of insulin in the treatment of diabetes and the justification of spending such a large sum on it took place. On the chairman's suggestion the matter was referred to the Panel Committee for consideration and report. A communication from the Ministry of Health was reported, stating that after consultation with the National Association of Insurance Societies and the Retail Pharmacists' Union a revised scheme for the testing of drugs had been drawn up to take the place of the one issued in 1925, the approval of which is withdrawn, and that approval by the Ministry is given to the adoption of the new scheme, which pro-

vides for the administrative duties being performed by the chairman of the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee and the clerk. The revised scheme provides also that the consideration of the analysts' reports shall be undertaken by the chairman of the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee and a member of that committee who is a pharmacist. It was resolved that the committee apply to the Minister of Health for approval of the continuance of the present scheme until the revised scheme has been considered. The report of the Subcommittee was adopted. The Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported investigation of the following cases of inaccurate dispensing:—(1) On further communication with the analyst it was shown that the chemist was right; that the sample contained ac. sulph. dil., and not ac. hydrobrom. dil.; and that the analyst had assumed the acidity was due to the acid prescribed without actually confirming it. Recommended that no further action be taken. (2) The chemist considered his explanation ought to have been accepted, but he was censured. (3) The chemist took the view that although the prescription was analytically inaccurate it fulfilled the doctor's intentions. A fine of £2 was imposed. (4) The chemist was reported to be a very careful man and to be surprised at the result of the test. A fine of £1 was imposed. (5) This case was deferred owing to a difference of opinion between the committee's and the chemist's analysts. The Subcommittee recommended that the resignation of the analyst, Mr. W. Lincolne, Sutton, be accepted. The recommendation was adopted. It was reported that eleven names had been added to the chemists' list and that two had withdrawn.

London.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee took place on April 26, Mr. J. Milner in the chair. The report of the Central Checking Bureau for December 1926 showed that the margin of error in pricing was 0.03 per cent. The Committee decided to adopt the revised testing of dispensing scheme agreed between the R.P.U., the Ministry of Health, and the National Association of Insurance Committees. The secretary reported particulars regarding the checking of the prices allowed for certain proprietary tablets, and particulars relating to the dispensing for the months of January 1926 and 1927 as follows:—

	1926	1927
Total number of prescriptions	712,121	1,049,935
Cost of ingredients	£11,423 7s. 8d.	£15,718 15s. 3d.
Cost of dispensing fees ..	£13,236 4s. 10d.	£19,882 8s. 4d.
Total cost of prescriptions	£24,659 12s. 6d.	£35,601 3s. 7d.
Av. cost of ingredients ..	3.85d.	3.59d.
Av. cost of dispensing fees	4.46d.	4.55d.
Av. total cost per prescription	8.31d.	8.14d.

It was reported that during March 1927 three businesses have changed hands and three new shops have been added to the list. Consultations had taken place with the Panel Committee with regard to modifications in the L.I.P. formulas containing emuls. chlorof., and chemists will be notified of any such modifications. The Panel Committee have suggested to the Ministry of Health "that Regulations should be introduced as soon as possible to provide that all medicine containers supplied by pharmacists should be graduated." It was also reported that the present terms of service expire on April 30, but up to the present no intimation had been received regarding the results of the negotiations with the Ministry of Health. Representatives on the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported on three cases under the testing scheme; in two cases the chemists were cautioned, and in the third the chemist was censured.

Middlesbrough.—At a recent meeting of the Insurance Committee the chairman (Mr. W. G. Appleyard) called attention to a fine of £5 inflicted on a chemist whose dispensing had not been according to the prescription. The Committee had been inclined to take no action, but the Ministry of Health had insisted on the fine. Similar action was being forced on Insurance Committees all over the country. There was also a remarkable increase in the number of prescriptions. Payments to dispensing chemists during November had totalled £532, the

number of prescriptions being 15,397. The previous average for the month was less than 9,000. Doctors were being circularised, and it was evident that Middlesbrough was one of the delinquent areas.

Newtown.—At a meeting of the Montgomeryshire Insurance Committee, on April 12, it was reported that the total amount paid to doctors for the year for treatment (exclusive of drugs and mileage) was £6,363. The estimate for the present quarter was £1,688 10s. 2d. Payments to chemists for the year amounted to £721 15s. 2d., and for February 1927 to £105 10s. 7d.

Northampton.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, on April 12, a letter from the Ministry of Health was read concerning a test prescription inaccurately dispensed by an unqualified person, the case having been reported by the Committee in October last (*C. & D.*, II, 1926, p. 669). The Minister decided that no payments should be withheld from the chemist, and drew the attention of the Committee to the impropriety of their agent's action in pressing an unqualified person to make up the prescription in the absence of the qualified dispenser. In reply to a question, the clerk stated that it was the agent's duty merely to hand in a prescription, and it was open to the chemist to refuse to make it up. The Committee decided to take no further action.

N.E. Midland Pricing Bureau.—The report of the Executive Subcommittee for 1926 shows that 3,410,469 prescriptions, value £115,197 14s. 6d., were dealt with, being increases of 294,738 and £12,473 16s. 10d. respectively. Compared with 1920, prescriptions have increased by 72.3 per cent., and the number of insured persons by 13.6 per cent. Administrative expenditure for the year amounted to £2,961 7s. 11d.

Norwich.—At a meeting of the Norfolk Insurance Committee, on April 9, the clerk said he had received a letter from the Ministry of Health withdrawing approval of the present scheme for testing drugs and appliances, and stated that a model scheme would be sent. The subject was referred to the Medical Benefit Subcommittee.

Oxfordshire.—A meeting of the Insurance Committee was held recently, when the Pharmaceutical Committee reported that eighteen dispensing tests had been made, and with one exception had proved satisfactory. The chemist who was at fault was not now on the panel.

Portsmouth.—The total expenditure of the Pricing Committee for 1926 was £6,200 13s. 3d., of which £4,796 was absorbed by salaries and wages, and £824 in the investigation of prescribing, while the estimate for 1927 was £6,400, salaries being £218 more and investigation of prescribing £41 more. The Portsmouth Committee's share of the cost in 1927 was placed at £372. Payments to chemists for October were approved at £816 7s. 11d., and the Pharmaceutical Committee's estimate of administrative expenditure for 1927 was passed at £50. Arising out of a recent drug-testing case, the Ministry of Health intimated that they have under consideration the question of imposing a penalty upon the chemist concerned. The Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee, who had been given power to act, had resolved to inform the Ministry that they wished to adhere to their former decision, as they considered that the interests of the insured person had been adequately served by the warning transmitted to the chemist. Payment to chemists amounting to £860 10s. 7d. for November was approved. At the beginning of 1927 there was a total of 74,619 insured persons on the list, compared with 72,825 a year ago. At the monthly meeting of the Insurance Committee, on March 31, payments to chemists for December and in respect of the final settlement for 1926 were approved to the amount of £868 10s. 3d. The Medical Benefit Subcommittee reported that each chemist was being notified of the new formulas for chloroform water, peppermint water, and camphor water.

Wolverhampton.—"We ought to congratulate ourselves on having such a fine pharmaceutical service in Wolverhampton," said Mr. Johnson, in reporting that eighteen drug tests had been taken by the Insurance Committee and that in not one instance was there any deficiency to which the Committee could take exception.

Worcestershire.—In a recent report to the Insurance Committee, the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee recommended that a chemist be fined in a sum not exceeding £3 3s. This followed on a report that in a mixture a deficiency had been found in arsenic of 53 per cent. and 44 per cent. by the Committee's and chemist's analysts respectively. The explanation was that the third ingredient was measured in the same glass as the second, which was of a syrupy consistency, and of which a certain amount was retained by the measure. The chairman spoke in favour of a fine of a smaller amount, and ultimately the Committee decided to recommend to the Ministry that if any penalty was to be inflicted it should not exceed £1. In reference to another sample, it was reported that the Ministry of Health stated that, having regard to the action taken in cases of offences of a similar character in other areas, the Minister was of opinion that a fine should be imposed. The Subcommittee recommended the Committee to reply that they still considered the chemist's explanation and undertaking should be accepted as satisfactory, but, if the Minister thought otherwise, the penalty should be a very moderate one. This was agreed to. In another case, a mixture, it was found by the Committee's and the chemist's analysts to contain 52.4 grains instead of 60 grains of potass. bicarb. The chemist was cautioned.

Wrexham.—At the quarterly meeting of the Denbighshire Insurance Committee, held on April 7, accounts amounting to £11,063 2s. 10d. were passed. It was reported that for the quarter ended December 31, 1926, the cost of insulin, serums and vaccines was £16 8s. 8½d. and £10 2s. 11½d. respectively, and that the capitation fee payable to practitioners supplying drugs, etc., has been increased from 2s. to 2s. 3d. per annum as from January 1, 1927.

London Chemists' Sports Club

THE members of the London Chemists' Sports Club have recently concluded several competitions, with the following results:—

Miniature Rifle Club: (March spoon shoot) W. E. Swanston 98.92, A. G. Felton 97.75, H. Wicker 97.69; (April spoon shoot) G. G. Gibson 98.5, W. E. Swanston 97.85, J. T. Carr and J. Deas 97.69 (score on handicap in each case). The Harrison Prize (£2 2s.) for the best shot in North London was won by Mr. A. G. Felton with a total score of 278, Mr. W. E. Swanston being the runner-up with 268. The following were the winners of the awards named:—"Times" certificate—A. G. Felton (scoring a possible); "Daily Telegraph" certificate—J. T. Carr; "Daily Mail" certificate—W. E. Swanston; "Sunday Times" certificate—A. G. Felton; Bell medal—A. G. Felton; Society's medal—A. G. Felton.

Billiards: The final round for the Shirliffe cup was played off at the Shaftesbury Hotel, London, on April 13, between Mr. C. Happold (holder) and Mr. H. G. Wood. It was a keen and even match up to the second hundred, the players being practically level at 60, 100 and 150. Happold then made several good breaks and won the match by 300 to 228.

Snooker: The final event in the handicap singles was played between L. W. Kinleside and H. G. Wood. Kinleside, who owed 20 in two frames, led off and led at the end of the first frame by 66 to 62. Play went on to 82 all, and eventually 107 all, with only the black to go. Kinleside made sure of this and won 114 to 107.—The final for the Malcolm cup was contested by the Northern and South-Eastern Associations. The Northern won the first match by 4 points, the South-Eastern won the second by 24, and the Northern won the third by 37 points. Details are as follows:—

Northern			South-Eastern		
Shuttleworth	...	50	Foster	...	46
Gibson	...	36	Fothergill	...	60
Wood	...	63	Happold	...	26
Total	...	149	Total	...	132

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, April 28.

THERE is a fair amount of general inquiry, and business is reported a trifle better, but mostly hand-to-mouth. Matto Grosso ipecacuanha has been selling at easier rates for fair quality. Cod-liver oil shows a further advance, and, as usual on a rising market, buying is more evident. Italian produce, such as squill, liquorice root and Dalmatian insect flowers, have advanced slightly following the appreciation in lire. Ergot is cheaper for Russian or Polish to arrive; new crop cascara sagrada is cheaper. Among pharmaceutical chemicals, price changes are unimportant, with business quiet. Salicylates are unchanged, with a tendency to harden, as makers have to pay more for their phenol. Aspirin remains firm, and phenacetin active. Dutch milk sugar is easier. Benzaldehyde is dearer. Hydroquinone and hexamine show more inquiry. Among industrial chemicals, business has been of fair extent. Cream of tartar remains firm, while sodium acetate is again easier. Practically all potassium products are steady. Carbolic acid crystals remain very firm, and production during the next few weeks is fully accounted for; cresylic acid also meets with a brisk demand. Since the holidays the market in so-called vegetable oils has remained dull. British castor is quiet and lower. Cotton has been in brisker demand and is firmer. Palm is slightly easier, and linseed firmer on balance. Among the essential oils, very irregular prices are quoted for lemon. Bergamot and Sicilian orange are firmer. Geranium is dearer. Peppermint oils are dull and on the easy side.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Benzaldehyde	Bergamot oil	Caraway seed	Castor oil
Cod-liver oil	Cotton oil	(Dutch)	(British)
Eucalyptus oil	Galls (Ch.)	Glycerophosphates (calc. and magnes.)	Ergot (c.i.f.)
Lemon oil	Insect flowers (Dalm.)	Ipecacuanha	Menthol (c.i.f.)
Male fern oil	Lead products	(Matto Grosso)	Peppermint oil
Shellac	Linseed oil	Milk sugar	(Jp. c.i.f.)
	Orange oil	(Dutch)	Platinum
	Rosewood oil	Palm oil	Sodium acetate
	Squill		Wormseed oil

Cablegrams

NEW YORK, April 27.—Business is quiet. Mexican sarsaparilla is dearer at 36c., and belladonna leaves have advanced to 21c. per lb. Mercury is higher at \$126.00 per flask. Lobelia herb is dearer at \$1.00 per lb. Taraxacum has declined to 12½c., and Oregon balsam of fir is cheaper at \$1.75 per U.S. gallon. Buchu has declined to 46c. per lb. for short, and stillingia root to 22c. per lb.

BERGEN, April 27.—The catch of cod since the opening of the season amounts to 55,600,000, against 55,800,000 at the corresponding period of last year, and the yield of steam-refined non-freezing oil is 63,020 hectolitres, against 84,356 last year. The quotation for finest new steam-refined non-freezing Lofoten oil is now from 150s. to 152s. per barrel, c.i.f., London being higher.

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR AGAR is quiet. Kobe No. 1 is quoted at 3s. 7d. per lb. spot; afloat, 3s. 5d. c.i.f.; April-May shipment, 3s. 3½d., and May-June shipment at 3s. 3d. c.i.f. Yokohama for April-May shipment is 2s. 11d. c.i.f.

ALOES.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during December amounted to 116,353 lb. (£882), against 62,981 lb. (£496) in December 1925. During the twelve months ended December 31, 1926, the exports were 1,016,905 lb. (£7,603), against 839,514 lb. (£7,068) in the year 1925.

ANTIMONY is irregular and not very active, with English high-grade refined at £74 10s. to £75 per ton. Spot lots of Chinese are held for about £55, and parcels afloat would cost about £63 c.i.f.

BUCHU.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during December amounted to 4,659 lb. (£195), against

15,576 lb (£865) in December 1925. During the twelve months ended December 31, 1926, the exports were 186,589 lb. (£8,841), against 198,691 lb. (£16,454) in the year 1925.

CADMIUM is steadily maintained at 1s. 10d. per lb. for Australian, and other descriptions are neglected.

CAMPHOR.—Japanese refined is arriving rather more freely and 2s. 8d. will buy slabs; 4-oz. tablets are still held at 3s. 6d., and for parcels arriving in about a fortnight 3s. 3d. will buy.

CARAWAY SEED is in small demand and slightly easier, Dutch offering at 37s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

CARDAMOMS.—At auction on Tuesday 34 cases Ceylon and Indian offered, of which ten sold at 6s. 6d. for bold split Ceylon, 2s. 8d. for tiny splits, and 2s. 4d. for unclipped splits. A further auction of 150 cases Ceylon and Indian will be held to-day (Thursday).

CASCARA SAGRADA.—New crop for June-July shipment is quoted lower at 60s. per cwt. c.i.f., but at the moment little interest is shown. On the spot 1924 bark is quoted at 67s. 6d.; 1925, 65s.; and 1926 at 63s. per cwt.

CHILLIES.—Japanese (birdseyes) are quoted at 125s., and Hontakas at 120s. per cwt., c.i.f. On the spot, 120s. is quoted for Japanese. Zanzibar and Mombasa are scarce and nominal.

CLOVES are steady, but continue dull, Zanzibar offering at 8½d. per lb. on the spot. Afloat is 7½d., April-June 7½d., and July-September 7½d. per lb. c.i.f. The landings in London during the week ended April 23 were 1,072, and the deliveries 309, leaving a stock of 12,112 bales, against 18,168 bales in 1925, and 12,857 bales in 1925. Up to April 23 the landings of Zanzibar in London have been 11,343, against 8,753 in 1925, while the deliveries amount to 6,924, against 4,790 last year.

COD-LIVER OIL.—The Norwegian market is very firm, with still an upward tendency at from 149s. to 150s. per barrel, c.i.f. London, for finest non-freezing steam-refined Lofoten. There is a fair demand, probably induced by the rising market and a certain feeling of nervousness on the part of buyers, in view of the higher prices quoted by Norwegian makers for forward shipment.

AALESUND, April 21.—The Lofoten fishing yielded quite satisfactory results until the Easter holidays, but since then it has been much hindered by stormy weather, and is now considered as finished. There is only the Finmarken fishing, and the future developments of the cod-liver oil market will depend entirely upon the fishing in that district. There was a great deal of cod off the Finmarken coast until about a fortnight ago, but then the fish seemed to disappear suddenly, and at the present moment very little or no fishing is going on. The total output of all Norwegian fisheries up to April 16 amounted to:—

	Catch of cod (millions)	Unfiltered c.l.o.
1927	53.9	61,293 hectolitres
1926	49.7	77,822 "
1925	35.7	65,526 "
1924	36.8	75,296 "

As will be noted, the deficit—compared with last season—already amounts to 16,529 hectolitres, and will become still bigger at the end of this week. The market remains very firm, and there seems to be no doubt that the price will have to go considerably higher if there is no improvement in the Finmarken fishing within the next fortnight.

BERGEN, April 25.—The cod fishery at Lofoten has now finished. The catch has lately been poor, being hindered by stormy weather. The total output of all the Norwegian cod fisheries, compared with that of previous years, is as follows:—

	To	Catch of cod	Yield of steam-refined cod-liver oil	Livers for crude oils
Apr. 16, 1927	..	53,900,000	61,293 hectol.	5,645 hectol.
" 17, 1926	..	49,700,000	77,822 "	8,749 "
" 18, 1925	..	35,700,000	65,526 "	7,251 "
" 19, 1924	..	36,800,000	75,296 "	9,939 "
" 14, 1923	..	32,900,000	64,001 "	11,502 "

In spite of the important catch of cod the yield of cod-liver oil is considerably smaller than in 1926. This, in connection with the fact that the fishery at Finmarken lately has been poor, has led to sellers raising the price. Non-freezing, steam-refined quality is quoted at 148s. per barrel, c.i.f. London. (See cable for latest price.)

CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.—Guaranteed water-white glucose (corn syrup) is unchanged at 21s. 3d. per cwt. for prompt to end of June delivery, ex store, London, duty paid. Dutch maize starch powder (cornflour) is 14s. 3d. per cwt. on the spot. American, for April-June delivery, is 14s. 3d. per cwt. net, ex store, London. Pearl starch is 13s. 9d. per cwt. for April-June delivery, ex store, London. Dutch maize starch crystals is 19s. 6d. on the spot, and American for April-June delivery is 19s. per cwt., ex store, London. Dutch dextrin is 21s. per cwt. for superior. American canary for April-June delivery is 17s. 9d. White, 17s. 6d. per cwt., ex store, London, for April-June. Dutch farina is 17s. per cwt. on the spot, and 16s. 6d. per cwt. f.o.b. for shipment.

ERGOT is offered at lower prices on c.i.f. terms, 2s. 6d. per lb. being quoted from the Continent for Russian or Polish. The last business on the spot appears to have been at from 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. for Russian or Polish.

GALLS.—Chinese are firmer at 58s. per cwt. c.i.f. for plum-shape, and at 57s. c.i.f. for usual shape.

GINGER is quiet: washed rough Cochín is quoted at 50s., and Calicut brownish rough at 58s. per cwt. Jamaica is offered at 55s. to 60s. for small, and 70s. to 80s. for bold. West Coast African is 29s. 6d. spot and 26s. c.i.f. Japanese is 57s. 6d. spot.

GUM ACACIA.—Owing to larger arrivals in the Sudanese primary markets prices are easier. Natural is quoted at 38s. 9d. per cwt., cleaned 40s. 9d.; cleaned and sifted, 43s. 9d., and bleached 85s. per cwt., c.i.f., for May-June shipment.

HENNA LEAVES.—Egyptian on the spot are quoted at 40s. per cwt.

HYDRASTIS is quoted at 20s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

INSECT FLOWERS show a further slight advance for Dalmatian, owing to the rise in Italian currency, the price of good closed being 105s. per cwt. c.i.f. Japanese flowers can still be had at 80s. c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA is rather easier; sales of Matto Grosso have recently been made at 22s. 6d., and further lots are available at 23s. per lb. for fair quality. Good stout Matto Grosso is scarce; Minas of good quality is offered at 23s. 6d.; and for Cartagena, 14s. 6d. will readily buy. Arrivals comprise 20 bales of ipecacuanha from Brazil.

LIQUORICE ROOT.—Cut decorticated Sicilian is worth 65s. per cwt. c.i.f., in view of the appreciation in Italian currency.

MALE FERN OIL continues extremely scarce, and with small lots offering at 7s. 6d. per lb.

MENTHOL.—Forward positions are cheaper, Kobayashi-Suzuki for January-March shipment offering at 16s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f., and April-May and May-June at 15s. 9d. c.i.f. Spot is 17s. 3d. for K./S., and 17s. for outside brands.

MERCURY remains firm, and a notable feature is the continued activity in the American trade, where business has been done quite freely on the basis of \$125 duty paid, even for near arrival. Importers here have done quite a fair business lately on local account, and also for export to New York. There is no rush of demand from home consumers, but stocks are tightly held, and the current quotation stands at about £22 15s. to £23 per bottle, less 3 per cent.

OPIMUM.—Supplies of Turkey druggists' on the spot continue short, and the market is very firm at 2s. 1d. per unit for 10½ per cent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 15.—“During the past fortnight arrivals consisted of:—Druggists', 2,255; ‘softs’, 173; and Malatia, 343 cases. Stocks amounted to:—Druggists', 484; ‘softs’, 87; and Malatia, 229 cases. During this period sales included 67 cases at £26-29; 16 cases at £130; and 71 cases at £26. During the past three days rain has fallen everywhere throughout the interior, to the great advantage of the sowings. Either in consequence of the rate of exchange or as a result of the great demand, coupled with the hold-back of stocks, prices in sterling have advanced instead of falling. During the last few days America has purchased a few cases avowedly for the purpose of completing an import licence.”

PIMENTO is quoted at 7½d. per lb. on the spot, and at 65s. per cwt. c.i.f. for April-May shipment.

PLATINUM.—There was a further reduction made in the price of refined platinum of £1 10s. to £19 10s. per oz., which is the figure now named by the chief home refiners. Actual business is limited, and the market is unsettled. Raw platinum is obtainable at £17 per oz., if not less.

RUBBER continues quiet and unchanged. There has been a steady spot buying, especially for clean-light browns and other “off” grades which have been fetching extremely good prices, in some cases only 1d. below standard. The forward market is lifeless, and for the first time for many years rubber stands at its true level; the absence of speculative interest is so definite that for the past month the spot market has not fluctuated ¼d. per lb.—quite an unknown feature in the trade. Stocks were again higher by 478 tons, and the London stock now stands at 65,511 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.):—No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and May, 1s. 8d.; July-September, 1s. 8½d.; October-December, 1s. 9d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica is getting into small compass and holders are firm at 2s. 6d. per lb.

SEEDS show little or no change, and prices remain as follows:—ANISE: Spanish is 49s. and Russian 30s. per cwt. CANARY shows no demand; Mazagan is 16s. 9d. spot and 16s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted for new crop for June-July shipment. Saffi is 16s. 3d., Tangier is 17s., and good bold Spanish is 28s., and small 22s. CUMIN: Morocco is 32s. 6d., and Maltese 42s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. CORIANDER: Morocco is 42s. 6d. spot, and new crop is offered at 22s. 6d. c.i.f. for June-July shipment, and Russian 30s. per cwt.

spot. FENUGREEK SEED: Morocco is 16s. 3d. per cwt. spot. DILL SEED is 22s. per cwt. HEMP: Manchurian, 14s. to 15s. per cwt. LINSEED: Mazagan is 20s. per cwt. spot. MUSTARD: English is 30s. per cwt., but still lacks demand.

SENEGA remains firm at 3s. 5d. per lb. on the spot, and one cable quotes 3s. 4½d., and another 3s. 7d. c.i.f. Offers of the new crop should be available shortly.

SENNA.—There has been a better inquiry for Tinnevely leaf of the cheaper grades at prices ranging from 2½d. to 3½d. per lb., according to quality. Pods are quoted at from 4½d. to 5d., up to 10d. being quoted for hand-picked. Alexandrian pods are scarce on spot.

SHELLAC shows a considerable advance on balance, usual standard TN orange quality closing on Wednesday at 167s. 6d. per cwt.; fine orange is 200s. to 290s.; pure button, 220s., and AC cakey 170s. to 175s. To arrive, value of TN for April-May shipment is 162s. 6d. c.i.f. Sales for delivery include May at 152s. to 164.; August at 156s. 6d. to 169s., and October at 165s. to 172s. Calcutta spot is 8s. 7d.

SQUILL.—Owing to the appreciation in lire, prices have advanced about 2s. 6d., fair white quality offering at 25s. to 26s. per cwt. c.i.f.

TURNERIC.—Prices for forward shipment continue to advance, up to 26s. 9d. being quoted c.i.f. for Madras finger: a fair business was recently done at from 25s. to 26s. per cwt. c.i.f.

VANILLA.—There appears to be a scarcity of the finer qualities of Bourbon. On the spot there are sellers of 6 in. to 7 in. firsts at from 12s. 6d. to 13s. per lb. An auction of 22 tins and two cases vanilla will be held on Thursday (April 28).

WAX (VEGETABLE) remains steady, Japanese offering at 87s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. April-May shipment is 86s., and May-June 84s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

Essential Oils

THE demand is only moderate, and there are few important price changes. Eucalyptus is scarce and dearer. Geranium is also higher. Bergamot and orange are firmer. Rosewood has advanced. Peppermint oils are easier. American wormseed is cheaper. Lemon is quoted over a wide range.

ANISE (STAR).—“Red Ship” is unchanged at 2s. 9d. per lb. on the spot. For shipment 2s. 2½d. c.i.f. is quoted in drums, and 2s. 4½d. in cases and leads.

BERGAMOT is dearer to arrive at from 27s. 9d. to 28s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. On the spot there are sellers at 28s.

CAMPHOR.—White essential oil is quoted on the spot at 54s. to 55s. per cwt.

CANANGA.—Java is about steady on the spot at from 17s. 6d. to 18s. per lb., which would be shaded for quantity.

CASSIA is firm at 7s. per lb. on the spot for 80 to 85 c.a., and for shipment from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 10d. c.i.f. are the current quotations.

CEDARWOOD.—American on the spot is firm at 1s. 7d. per lb. for cases and 1s. 5d. drums.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon is easier at 1s. 4½d. per lb. on the spot, and for shipment 1s. 3½d. c.i.f. For Java about 1s. 10d. is asked, which is unchanged, and 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d. c.i.f.

CLOVE.—English distilled is quoted at 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d. per lb. for B.P. in druggists' quantities.

COPAIBA.—Spot sales have been made at 3s. 9d. per lb.

EUCALYPTUS.—Very small spot supplies are available and quotations are firmer at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 9½d. per lb. for 70 to 75 cineol and 1s. 10½d. for 75 to 80. Sales of 70 to 75 are reported at 1s. 9½d. c.i.f. to arrive.

GERANIUM.—Algerian is dearer for shipment, 150 fr. per kilo c.i.f. being about the current value (= 11s. 6d. per lb.). Recently offers had been made down to 9s. c.i.f. On the spot there is keen competition for business, quotations ranging from 11s. 6d. to 11s. 9d. as to seller. Bourbon is also dearer for shipment at from 11s. 6d. to 11s. 9d. c.i.f. On the spot 10s. 9d. to 11s. was asked recently, but an advance will probably now be made.

LEMON.—The improvement in the position of the lira has been followed by much variation in quotations for forward shipment. During the week c.i.f. offers have been made at 8s., 8s. 3d., 8s. 6d. to 8s. 11d. and over. Spot value is about 8s. 9d. to 9s., although this can still be shaded in some directions.

LIME.—West Indian distilled has been sold at 28s. per lb., but 30s. is generally wanted. Hand-pressed is nominal at 40s.

ORANGE.—West Indian on the spot is quoted at 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per lb. for sweet. For shipment 8s. 6d. c.i.f. is wanted. Sicilian sweet is dearer to arrive at from 10s. to 10s. 6d. c.i.f. On the spot 10s. 6d. is asked.

PATCHOULI.—Fair quality Penang on the spot is obtainable at 37s. 6d.

PEPPERMINT.—American natural tin oil continues weak, sellers asking for bids in the neighbourhood of 15s. 6d. to 16s. per lb. c.i.f. Spot business has been done in branded

oils at 16s. per lb., but in some directions 17s. is asked. Double-rectified is 19s. 3d. spot and 17s. 6d. c.i.f. H.G.H. is quoted on the spot at 25s. 6d. per lb. The Japanese financial crisis has weakened the forward position, with sellers of dementholised (Kobayashi-Suzuki) at 7s. 6d. for January-March shipment, 7s. 3d. for April-June and July-August. Spot sales have been reported at 7s. 4½d. to 7s. 6d.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguayan on the spot is offered at about 6s. 9d. per lb.

ROSEWOOD (BOIS DE ROSE).—Rather dearer prices are quoted for shipment at 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. for genuine Cayenne quality. On the spot 9s. 9d. to 10s. would probably have to be paid as to quantity.

SASSAFRAS.—Genuine American is unchanged at 4s. per lb.

SPEARMINT.—American on the spot is quoted at 16s. 9d. per lb. in cases and 17s. 3d. single tins.

VETIVER.—Bourbon is quoted on the spot at from 32s. 6d. to 35s. per lb.

WORMSEED (CHENOPODIUM).—American is cheaper in some directions at 12s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. for U.S.P. quality. On the spot 12s. 9d. is quoted for cases and 13s. 3d. tins.

WORMWOOD.—American on the spot is steady at 31s. 6d. per lb.

The following arrivals have taken place during the period April 13 to 27 inclusive:—Anise, star (Ch.), 100 cs., 15 dm.; bergamot (It.), 54 cs.; cajuput (D. E. Ind.), 15 cs.; eananga (Jv.), 2 dm.; oarnation (Fr.), 1 cs.; cassia (Ch.), 10 cs.; cinnamon (Ger.), 1 cs., (Cey.) 2 dm.; citronella (Java), 68 dm., (Guatemala) 3 cs.; copaiba (U.S.), 5 cs.; eucalyptus (Aust.), 62 cs.; juniper berry (Germ.), 2 cs.; gingergrass (Br. Ind.), 1 pot; lavender (Fr.), 4 cs., 5 dm.; lemon (Sic.), 324 cs., 40 x ½ cs., (U.S.), 2 cs., 3 dm., (Ger.) 1 dm.; lemon-grass (Jv.), 1 dm., (Br. Ind.) 6 dm.; nutmeg (U.S.) 18 cs.; orange (Sic.), 51 cs.; palmarosa (Br. Ind.), 2 pots; peppermint (Japan) 40 cs., (U.S.) 43 cs., (Austria) 2 cs.; petitgrain (Fr.) 3 cs., (Argent.) 25 cs.; rose (Bulg.), 2 cs.; sandalwood (Ger.), 4 cs.; spearmint (U.S.), 1 cs.; wormseed (U.S.), 2 cs.; ylang ylang, 1 pt. cs.; various (Fr.) 12 cs., (Seych.) 9 cs., (Holl.) 1 cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

THE market has been on the quiet side during the past week, but the tone keeps quite steady. The few changes recorded are of minor importance. Salicylates continue firm, but owing to the smallness of business there has been little actual advance in prices.

ACETANILIDE.—B.P. crystals and powder continue steady at about 1s. 6d. per lb., with the market rather dull.

ASPIRIN is well maintained, and a fair volume of business is being done: best brands from 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

BARBITONE is steady at 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. per lb.; business rather quieter.

BENZALDEHYDE is dearer at 1s. 11d. per lb., in carboys, for f.f.c.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) shows no change, and has been quiet this week. British, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., ex works; Continental, p.f.f.c., 3s. 6d. spot.

BROMIDES are unchanged, and business quiet; pot. crystals are still somewhat short on spot: ammonium, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1¾d.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1s. 9½d.; granular, 1s. 9d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 11d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE is steady, and with some forward inquiry; quoted at 1s. 3d. per lb. for small spot lots, and less forward in quantities.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is a shade firmer, with spot parcels of duty-paid crystals at 3s. 2½d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—Dealers' prices for Continental to come forward are not attracting much business: quoted at about 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5¾d. per lb., c.i.f., less 5 per cent. British makers' prices are more attractive.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is unchanged, with moderate business being done; dealers quote 5s. 10d. to 6s. per lb.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.—Calcium is offered at the cheaper rate of 5s. 6d. per lb. for soluble, and 5s. for neutral from importers; magnesium is also easier at 8s. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is quiet at 5s. to 5s. 4d. per lb. as to quantity.

HEXAMINE.—There has been rather more inquiry, and prices are steady at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5½d. per lb., as to quantity and grade of material.

HYDROQUINONE.—There has been much more inquiry, and prices are now quite steady at 3s. 11½d. to 4s. per lb.

LACTIC ACID is steady under controlled rates: B.P., from 2s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity; technical, 50 per cent. by weight, £39 per ton, spot.

METHYL SALICYLATE is very steady and tends to advance; quoted at about 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d. per lb., as to quantity; business has remained quiet.

METHYL SULPHONAL is offered at about 11s. per lb.; fair business is passing.

MILK SUGAR.—Dutch is easier, B.P. offering in cases at from 62s. to 64s. per cwt. as to quantity. German, B.P. is unchanged at from 58s. to 60s.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE (100 per cent. powder) has been quiet in the region of 1s. 9d. per lb., and less for quantities.

PARALDEHYDE is unchanged at from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2¾d. per lb., as to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN is moving well at competitive rates; nothing below 2s. 10d. for quantities and up to 3s. per lb. for small lots on spot.

PHENAZONE.—Business is being very keenly competed, sellers accepting down to 4s. 4½d. per lb. for large business; average price about 4s. 6d. per lb.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN has been quiet, but prices are well held at 6s. 1d. to 6s. 2d. per lb.

PIPERAZINE is slack; quoted from 2s. to 2s. 1d. per oz. in bottles.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—Business has been limited since the advance in prices to 6½d. per lb., for quantities in drums.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE remains dull at about 5s. per lb.

RESORCIN is offered at 4s. 3d. per lb., and something less would be taken for business of any size.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—The position is rather difficult to define. Business is certainly quiet, and so far there has been little actual advance in prices, although the market is firm; orders could still be placed at 1s. 4d. per lb. for quantities. The market would advance rapidly with an active demand.

SALOL shows no change under the agreement prices of 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 3¾d. per lb., and 1½d. per lb. more for powder.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.). shows no change at about 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE is quiet at about 9s. to 9s. 3d.

SODIUM POT. TART. (ROCHELLE SALT).—Makers quote 90s. to 95s. per cwt. net.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—There has been a very fair demand, and at the quoted rates, which are unchanged so far, market tends to harden: powder, 1s. 9½d., in quantities; crystals, from 1s. 10d. per lb.

SULPHONAL is steadier at 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per lb.; business has been moderate.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. *leviss* is unchanged on a quiet market; quoted from 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. as to quantity.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—There is no change in dealers' prices for Continental at about 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2¾d. per lb., less 5 per cent.; business quiet.

TARTAR EMETIC.—English makers quote from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d. per lb. for crystals or powder.

TERPIN HYDRATE is neglected; offered in quantities at the cheap rate of about 1s. 6d. per lb.

THYMOL has shown a little more life after a dull period, and prices are steady at 11s. 4d. to 11s. 6d. per lb., tending to advance.

VANILLIN (100 per cent. from cloves) remains quiet at about 17s. 6d. to 17s. 9d. per lb., and less for large orders.

Among the arrivals of chemicals which have paid Key Industry duty during the period April 8 to 13 inclusive are the following:—Butyl alcohol, £1636; butyric acid, £156; caffeine citrate, £212; cellulose acetate, £109; cocaine hydrochloride, £415; formic acid, £132; magnesium hydroxide, £545; metol, £424; undescribed chemicals, £1977.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, April 27.

THE general tone continues quite steady, and there has been fair business moving since the re-opening after the holidays. Cream of tartar prices are maintained, but buyers are keeping off the market as much as possible. Acetate of soda is again easier.

ACETIC ACID is very steady, with the usual routine business: 80 per cent. technical and 80 per cent. pure, £37 per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £66, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £56 per ton, ex wharf.

ACETONE has settled down at the agreed prices, and considerably more business is being done: B.G.S., £55 to £63 10s. per ton, ex store, for one to ten-ton lots.

ALUM has remained quiet, and spot lots are offered down to £8 15s. per ton for lumps in casks, ex wharf.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE is steady but not in much call: grey galvanising is offered on spot at £22 per ton, in casks, ex store.

ARSENIC.—Business has been dull, but white Cornish has been steadily held on the basis of £16 10s. f.o.r. mines. The stocks available are not very large, but there is a fair amount of foreign arsenic offering for which somewhat stiffer rates

are now wanted, ranging upward of £16 15s. c.i.f., according to description.

BARIUM CHLORIDE has been dull, and spot parcels are offering at the cheap price of £3 15s. per ton for 98/100 per cent. prime white crystals, in casks, ex store; cheaper forward in quantities.

COPPER SULPHATE has been in steady demand for export, but prices are irregular from about £24 10s. down to £23 15s., f.o.b., for casks, less 5 per cent. Continental competition is extremely keen.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Dealers' prices for Continental are at from 97s. 6d. to 100s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent., and nothing less is being taken. English makers quote 97s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. for ton lots.

EPSOM SALT has met with fair business for forward delivery: spot parcels of commercial quality in single bags, £5 per ton, ex store.

FORMALDEHYDE is very steady at £40 per ton for 40 per cent. by volume; fair business.

FORMIC ACID has been in brisk demand, and prices for 85 per cent. in carboys are very steady from £45 12s. 6d. per ton, ex store.

GLAUBER'S SALT is offered on spot at £3 12s. 6d. per ton, in single bags, ex store.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—The market was much firmer at the close to-day: red lead, £32; white lead, dry, £32; ground in oil, £33 10s., c.i.f. London.

OXALIC ACID continues in good demand at 2½d. to 3d. per lb., ex wharf.

POTASH CAUSTIC continues steady under the Convention prices: spot, 88/92 per cent. solid, £50 10s.; 15 tons or more, £23 15s. per ton, c.i.f. U.K. port.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is held at the recent advance, but business is poor: 90/92 per cent., £25; 96/98 per cent., £28 per ton, in casks, ex store. Cheaper for contracts.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE remains quiet at about 3d. per lb. for quantities to arrive.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—Commercial is very steady at the new rates: two-cwt. drums, 5½d to 5½d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PRUSSATE is also steady at 7½d. per lb., in casks, spot.

SODIUM ACETATE is now down to £18 per ton, in casks, ex store.

SODIUM CHLORATE is offering in quantities at about 3d. per lb., ex wharf, with only small inquiry on the market.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE shows no change, and inquiry has been gradually improving: dealers quote pea crystals at £15 7s. 6d. per ton, in one-cwt. kegs; commercial lump at £9 per ton, in casks, ex wharf. British makers quote pea crystals for home consumers on contract at £15 5s. per ton, carriage paid to buyer's station.

SODIUM PRUSSATE has been in fair request, with dealers steady at 4½d. per lb., in casks, ex store.

SULPHUR is very firm, with a moderate demand, and the fact may be mentioned that quite large quantities have been arranged for shipment from America chiefly for the Continent. Crude sulphur c.i.f. to arrive is from £6 5s. to £6 7s. 6d. There has been a steady demand for refined at the higher prices quoted recently at £13 7s. 6d. for Sicilian flowers, and £10 15s. for rolls, c.i.f. to arrive.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Carbolic acid crystals continue in active demand, with the market firm. Pitch is ending the season at a low figure. Business generally is rather quiet. **ANILINE OIL** continues steady and moderately active: quoted at 7d. per lb., in loaned drums, carriage paid. **ANILINE SALT** is steady at 7d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. **BETANAPHTHOL** is very steady and fairly active at from 1s. per lb., carriage paid. **TOLUOL** has shown a little life: commercial 90's, 1s. 6d.; pure, about 2s. 1d. per gallon, ex works. **XYLOL** is still dull: commercial, 2s. 1d.; pure, about 2s. 5d. per gallon, ex works. **CARBOLIC ACID** crystals have been active all the week, and the market holds firm at the quoted rates of 9d. to 9½d. per lb., f.o.b., in drums with over-casks. Practically all the production for the next few weeks is fully accounted for. **CRESYLIC ACID** is meeting with a brisk demand: standard pale quality is 2s. 4d. per gallon naked at works. **NAPHTHALENE** remains dull: imported flakes and balls offered at about £14 17s. 6d. per ton, ex wharf. **Pure METHYL ALCOHOL** is quiet and easy at £46 per ton, in drums, ex wharf. **PYRIDINE** is idle and freely offered at 8s. per gallon, f.o.b. **PITCH.**—The market has practically finished for the season at the closing price of 72s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast.

Fixed Oils, etc.

GENERALLY the markets have remained dull since the holidays, the only exception being cotton oils, which have received a good deal of attention. Turpentine is steadier. Palm oils are slack. **ACID OILS** show an improvement, but business is still dull: coconut and/or palm kernel, 36s.; groundnut, 32s. 6d.; soya, 28s., spot. **CASTOR.**—Prices for all grades

are lower; market still quiet: pharmaceutical, 54s.; first pressings, 49s.; second pressings, 45s. spot, in barrels in not less than one-ton lots. **COCONUT** continues quiet: quoted prices are about level: deodorised, 47s. 6d. spot; Ceylon, 40s., c.i.f.; Cochin, 43s. 6d., c.i.f. **COTTON** is firmer, and there is more life in the market: deodorised, 45s. 6d.; common edible, 43s. 6d.; soapmaking, 41s. 6d.; crude, 37s. 6d. **GROUNDNUT** is dull and unchanged: deodorised, spot, 52s.; crude Oriental, 47s. 6d., c.i.f. **PALM KERNEL** is dull: deodorised, 46s. 6d.; crude, 40s. 6d. spot. **PALM** is slightly easier again, with the market still dull: Lagos, 34s.; softs, 33s. 6d.; mediums, 33s. 6d.; hards, 33s. 9d.; bleached, 36s. 6d. spot. **RAPE** is unchanged and slow: refined, 49s. 6d.; crude, 47s. 6d. spot. **SOYA** is level on the week, with business poor: deodorised, 41s.; crude, 38s. spot. **LINSEED** (raw, naked).—Business has been moderate, with prices about level: on spot, 32s. 9d.; April, 31s. 6d.; May-August, 31s. 10½d.; September-December, 33s. Boiled oil, on spot, 36s. Hull, on spot, 32s. 7½d.; April, 32s. 7½d.; May-August, 32s. 9d.; September-December, 33s. 3d. **TURPENTINE** has been neglected and inclined to weaken further, and the outlook is unsettled. Deliveries last week were only 2,079 barrels, making a total of 44,733 barrels since January 1, and the stocks were returned at 32,570 barrels, which compares with 22,347 barrels at the same date last year. The movement of supplies in America is still abnormally heavy, but it is reported that demand has become more active. Spot closes at 45s. 6d.; May-June, 45s. 9d.; July-December, 47s. **RESIN.**—There is very little alteration, and it is stated that demand in America has been about sufficient to take care of the large receipts coming forward. C.i.f. terms for shipment from America are as follows:—B to D, 21s. 4½d. to 22s.; E to I, 22s. 6d.; W.G., 21s.; and W.W., 31s. per cwt. Spot terms are about 9d. more. **WOOD.**—Hankow in barrels is nominal at 140s. per barrel, spot.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL AND BURNING OILS, ETC.—Business has been quiet, but the market keeps fairly steady. Lubricating oils are unsteady, and may weaken a little. Paraffin oils and benzol are steadier. **BENZOL** continues steady at unchanged rates: standard motor, 1s. 6d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons; crude 65's, 1s. 1½d.; pure, 2s. **FUEL OIL** is quiet and easy: 950 gravity, £4 5s.; 890 gravity, £4 15s. per ton, ex tank. **PARAFFIN WAX** and **SCALE** remain quiet and unsteady: wax, 2½d. to 4½d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags; scale is irregular: shipment offers at about £17 12s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f. U.K. port. **PARAFFIN OILS** steadier at last week's prices (p. 505). **WHITE OILS** are quiet and unchanged: special No. 1, £24 15s.; No. 1, £23 15s.; No. 3 half-white, £21 10s.; No. 4 half-white, £16 5s. per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf, London. **SOLVENT NAPHTHAS** remain quiet, but prices are steadier: 90/160, 1s. 4d.; heavy, 90/190, 1s. per gallon, naked at works. **PETROLEUM JELLIES** are as quoted last week (p. 505). **LUBRICATING OILS.**—Conditions are still unsteady, but there has been no material change; business is quiet. On spot, pales, £10 to £23; reds, £12 7s. 6d. to £22 10s.; dark cylinders, £12 10s. to £29 10s.; filtered cylinders, £20 to £33 per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf, London. Lower prices for large quantities.

East African Cascara Bark

THE experimental cultivation of cascara sagrada is being undertaken in Kenya Colony by the Forestry Department. Seed, obtained from California, was sown at Nairobi in 1919. The trees grew fairly fast, and commenced to bear seed in their third year; when five years old they had reached a height of six to seven feet. Seed collected at Nairobi has been distributed to forest stations at higher altitudes, in order to determine the suitability of these situations for the tree. A small sample of the bark was sent to the Imperial Institute in 1924 for investigation, and the "Bulletin" (Vol. XXIV, No. 4, 1926) contains an article dealing with the subject, in the course of which it states that the product was rather thinner than ordinary commercial cascara bark, and was found to contain 7.3 per cent. of moisture, and to yield 4.7 per cent. of ash; the aqueous extract amounted to 27 per cent. These figures agree with those given for cascara in the B.P.C. Brokers stated that this East African bark differs in appearance from the commercial Californian bark, and that buyers would therefore not be disposed to purchase it freely in the first instance. They recommended a small trial shipment to be offered at a lower price than Californian before extending cultivation. A firm of manufacturing chemists prepared a B.P. liquid extract from an 18-lb. sample, and it was given to patients in St. Thomas's Hospital, who, in the course of its report, stated that "its purgative action is indistinguishable from that of the liquid extract which we have been in the habit of using, made from American bark."



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Pharmaceutical Parliamentary Fund

SIR,—I am quite with "Provincial" when he writes: "Many of my friends have for some time past grumbled at the extra half guinea put on the membership subscription." In view of the fact that a very considerable portion of the work originally done by the Society has been handed over to the Retail Pharmacists' Union, this reduction is overdue. The Society is very rich, and a reduction both in examination fees and annual subscriptions would be welcomed. It is understood that the Society is legally unable to subscribe to the Parliamentary Fund. I sometimes wonder if the Society is able or capable of doing anything in the fighting line. At any rate there cannot be anything illegal in the Society having a separate Parliamentary Fund for parliamentary purposes, just as in the case of the Benevolent Fund:—

	£	s.	d.
Annual subscription	1	1	0
Parliamentary representation fund ...	0	10	6

Here we should have a good annual subscription which would keep the fighting line well in funds. It is obvious that the present effort cannot be sustained annually. Please understand that I am extremely anxious for parliamentary representation, and shall send along my mite.

Yours faithfully,

Eastbourne.

ARTHUR MILLS.

Council Candidates' Addresses

SIR,—It is always interesting to the ordinary member of the Society to read the election addresses of the prospective candidates; and to those of us who have perhaps become a little cynical through long hours behind the retail counter and long years of expectation it may be forgiven if, as we get older, we compare rather unfavourably the promises in these addresses and the results achieved in the past. Not that I think candidates for the Council are any worse in this respect than the candidates for any other elective body; possibly, in fact, they are more restrained in their utterances, knowing that the Council has little power to perform. Mr. Neathercoat is unable at the moment to give an expression of opinion, although, as he says, his views are known to most of us; it must be an extremely difficult position to sit on a commission in judgment on oneself, so to speak, especially with so many antagonistic interests always on the alert for any sign of partiality. Mr. Clague's address covers the recognised work of the Society, and the only new point is that of making the terms of admission more favourable to younger qualified persons; by that I suppose he means a reduced subscription for assistants or managers. Mr. Edmonds's remarks are confined to salaries, hours, and fees, all very important items in our daily work, but all topics which are, unfortunately, tabooed in the Council's deliberations. Mr. Jack's statement has a little more meat in it, some of it, I am afraid, not very digestible provender at the Square, although many of us agree with him heartily on the subject of the continuity of the steps from one examination to another. I have never been able to see the advantages of any higher examination than the qualifying one for the man who is going in for a retail career; if he is qualified to keep an open shop he is competent to do so, and there is an end to it. But the man who is intended for a scientific career requires something wider and more comprehensive, with perhaps some specialised work as a finish; here, then, would be the advantage of having the Major and the Degree examinations to follow on in sequence. Of the addresses in this week's issue I should award first place to that of Mrs. Freke; the only criticism which I can make on Mrs. Freke's points is: how are they going to be accomplished?

Yours truly,

CYNIC (25/4).

Chemists' Overtime

SIR,—I think that the method of Mr. W. R. Davis of dealing with unwarranted calls on one's services after closing hours (*C. & D.*, April 23, p. 506) is a very good one. The idea is not exactly new, as I have seen such a notice on the door of a pharmacy before; but I have never tried it myself, and have often wondered how it worked in practice. One objection which presented itself to my mind is what one would do in the case of a customer who after gaining admittance refused to pay more than the cost of the article required; even if the chemist declined to serve him, he would have had all the inconvenience of coming down to open the door. Another point, with regard to a child being sent without sufficient money to pay the fee: Does Mr. Davis send the messenger back for it or forgo the charge? If the latter, the rule is broken, and once broken it is difficult to know where to draw the line on future occasions. Yet another point arises in the case of Insurance prescriptions; those which are marked "Urgent" carry double fees, but what about those not so marked? It not infrequently happens that an insured person knocks at the door about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour after closing time and presents a script which is not marked "Urgent"; is he to be refused? In some of these cases it is obvious that the medicine is required the same night; looking at it from the chemist's point of view, is he to turn to and make some pills or suppositories, after his day's work should be finished, without extra recompense? Chemists, being humane men, generally do give this gratuitous service; but that is not the question. In such a case they are making the customer and the Government a free gift of their time, and in course of time it becomes expected that they will do this work freely. Repeated impositions become wearisome.—Faithfully yours,

WEARIED (25/4).

SIR,—The remarks of "Xrayser III," commencing "Late Dispensing Service" (*C. & D.*, April 23, p. 495), include the following: "If chemists on the panel are wise they will not provide any excuse for taking part of the Insurance dispensing service away from them"; and "inadequate remuneration, long hours of service, and minor worries which afflict the panel chemist need not be taken too seriously." I cannot help thinking that if we had been more enterprising at first we should have received more consideration. And, having accepted one annoyance after another, eventually they become acknowledged facts, and it is taken for granted that the chemist will put up with them and they form either a written or unwritten part of his contract. And when there is no other item which can be added to his burden, then the next consideration is how to reduce his fees, a shadow which looks very much like becoming a reality in a short time from now. It is always the way of the world to take a man at his own valuation; a little more independence at the start would have created more respect for pharmacists as a class in high places, and many of the things we now suffer from would never have come about.

Yours, etc.,

BENEFIT (26/4).

Legal Queries

Tromba (14/4) held his business premises under a twenty-one years' lease which expired in September 1925. The landlords refused to sell the property to him or to grant him a further lease; but they agreed to allow him to continue to occupy the premises as a yearly tenant until September 1929, when the lease of adjoining property will expire. The whole block of property will be offered for sale by auction in September 1928. Will "Tromba" be entitled to the protection of the new Landlord and Tenant Bill if it becomes law? [If the Bill is passed in its present form "Tromba" will be able to claim compensation for loss of goodwill if, at the end of his tenancy, his landlords do not offer to sell the premises to him or to renew his lease. Notice of his claim will have to be given at least six months before the tenancy expires.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

E. S. (Angola) (5/2).—SANTONIN SUBSTITUTES FOR CALVES.—Santonin has very few substitutes as a vermifuge. Cusso, ol. chenopodii, embelia and pelletierinae tannas or sulphas may be tried, but they are generally considered inferior to santonin.

Anxious (3/3).—THEATRICAL MAKE-UP.—The articles required include: Cold cream, cleansing cream or skin food for application before the grease paints, and for removing them afterwards; grease paints; rouge; eye-brow pencils; face powder and wet white. The following are two formulas for grease paints, other colours can be made by substituting drop black, burnt sienna, etc., for the vermilion:—

White			
Oxide of zinc	...	...	5j.
Subnitrate of bismuth	...	...	5j.
Hydroxide of alumina	...	...	5j.
Camphor	...	...	gr. xij.
Oil of peppermint	...	...	℥x.
Ess. bouquet	...	...	5j.
Almond oil	...	...	a sufficiency

Make a paste.

Skin Colour			
Precipitated chalk	...	...	5℥ss.
Oxide of zinc	...	...	5℥ss.
Vermilion	...	...	5j. (or q.s.)
Powdered orris	...	...	3v.
Tincture of saffron	...	...	5ij.
Camphor	...	...	2j.
Oil of peppermint	...	...	℥xv.
Ess. bouquet	...	...	5℥ss.
Almond oil	...	...	a sufficiency

Make a paste.

In the profession the well-known proprietary make is always demanded, the colours generally required being: Flesh colour Nos. 1 to 3½; Japanese No. 6½; brown No. 7; light brown No. 10; dark brown No. 16. Spirit gum can be used for sticking on hair, and wet white is for applying to the arms and neck. These are made as follows:—

Spirit-gum		Wet White	
Resin	... 1 oz.	Zinc oxid.	... 5ij.
Castor oil	... ½ oz.	Bismuth oxychlor.	... 5ij.
Spirit to	... 4 oz.	Glyc. et aq. rosæ ad	5vj.

R. C., Ltd. (23/3).—RABBIT PEST.—It is not permissible here as in Australia to lay poison for rabbits, so that the only way is to persevere in trapping and shooting the animals. They may be dislodged from their runs by means of artificial ferrets. These are made by saturating cotton-wool with a strong solution of potassium or sodium nitrate, forming into cylindrical pieces, 6 in. long, having previously sprinkled the inner surface with pulv. capsici. Tie the cylinders at intervals. The end of one of these is lighted and placed in the rabbit run with a sod of earth to cover the entrance so that the fumes travel inwards.

H. T. S. (25/3).—The claims made for the closet disinfectant are, we think, exaggerated. A good supply of ashes or dry earth is the best deodorant for closets not fitted with water supply. A coal tar disinfectant would be a useful addition.

H. A. B. (25/3).—HONEY AND FLOWERS.—See *C. & D.*, August 22, 1925, p. 288.

E. B. (25/3).—The *C. & D.* book, "Chemists' Windows," is at present out of print, but copies can generally be obtained by advertising in the Coloured Supplement.

Lichen Hibern. (25/3).—(1) POISONING DOGS.—A dog that has been anaesthetised by chloroform can be destroyed with hydrocyanic acid, if death is delayed. The action of chloroform as a lethal agent is uncertain. The hydrocyanic acid should be injected into the side of the mouth by means of a syringe. (2) INDUSTRIAL BAY RUM.—See *C. & D.*, August 22, 1925, p. 288.

J. E. D. (25/3).—BENEDICT'S SOLUTION.—Referring to the reply we gave in the *C. & D.*, April 16, p. 480, several subscribers (to whom we are much obliged) suggest that you required a formula for Benedict's modification of Fehling's solution. A formula for this was given in the *C. & D.*, January 24, 1925, p. 138.

Belgrave (26/3).—SYNONYMS.—Syrup of fox's lungs: For this is given syr. rheados, or syrup of squills coloured with liquorice. See also *C. & D.*, December 25, 1926, p. 947. *Oil of Spike*, really oil of spike lavender. A cheap substitute for this used in veterinary oils is turpentine coloured with alkanet and perfumed with lavender oil. *Oil of Swallows*: Ol. sambuci, or green oil, is supplied for this.

F. G. E. (26/3).—(1) LEMONADE POWDER.—See *C. & D.*, July 18, 1925, p. 114. (2) QUININE TONIC WATER.—The syrup is made as follows:—

Quinine sulphate	...	...	150 gr.
Tartaric acid solution (7 lb. in 1 gall.)	...	...	1 oz.
Essence of orange	...	...	10 oz.
Rectified spirit	...	...	5 oz.
Syrup	...	...	2 gallons

One ounce of this syrup is added to a pint of plain aerated water to make tonic water. The *Essence of Orange* is made with a mixture of terpenes oil of orange (5j.), oil of bitter orange (5℥ss.), oil of sweet orange (5℥ss.), tincture of orange (5℥xx.) in alcohol (3℥), water (3℥xxx).

J. W. B. (28/3).—SHAVING CREAM, for use without soap or water:—

Pulv. tragacanth.	...	...	5ss.
Spt. rectificat.	...	...	3iv.

Put together into a dry corbyn quart and shake, then add the following in their order:—

Crem. amygdal.	...	...	5j.
Ol. amygdal.	...	...	5ij.
Glycerini	...	...	3v.
Aquæ	...	...	3℥lv.

Mix well and perfume with:—

Ol. ros. geranii	...	...	5j.
Ol. bergamottæ	...	...	5ij.
Ol. neroli	...	...	5ss.
Ol. citronellæ	...	...	℥xxv.
Alcohol isopropyl.	...	...	5j.

See also *C. & D.*, February 26, p. 270.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," April 14, 1877

Counter Prescribing

It is not necessary for us to say anything to awaken chemists to an appreciation of the serious nature of the attack which is now being made upon them by a section of the medical profession. The time has most certainly arrived when the whole of the trade, from one end of the kingdom to the other, must combine in one united phalanx to resist the extraordinary encroachment which is now more than threatened upon their rights. We say their rights advisedly, because, although it is true that the law for the moment has declared that a chemist and druggist acts illegally if he advises with a customer as to the most desirable medicine to be taken under certain circumstances, the moral right, as it seems to us, would remain in spite of a thousand laws. When fully comprehended, the point appears to us to be one of the most untenable in reason which has ever been maintained before a court of law. We have in our mind a chemist and druggist who keeps an open shop for the sale of various drugs, of the nature of which he knows at least something. We assume that he makes no representation of any kind whatever calculated to create a false impression as to his attainments in the opinion of the public. A customer who is perfectly well aware that he is not applying to a qualified medical man, but who thinks the chemist is sufficiently instructed to suit his immediate requirements, asks him to supply him with one of his commodities, the best suited to a particular need; and if the chemist does this most simple, most honest, and most natural of all transactions, he renders himself liable to a prosecution and a penalty of £20.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Infectious Diseases, showing incubation and isolation periods:—

—	Day on which rash appears	Incubation period, days	Isolation period
Chicken pox or varicella	1st	10 to 16	Until all scabs have fallen off (usually 21 days)
Scarlet fever	2nd	usually 3 to 5	Until desquamation, sore throat and albuminuria disappear, but never less than 6 weeks
Small pox	3rd	12 to 14	Until every scab has disappeared (usually from 4 to 6 weeks)
Rubella or German measles	3rd or 4th	7 to 18	10 days from the appearance of the rash
Measles	4th	10 to 14	21 days from the appearance of the rash
Typhus fever	5th	5 to 12	4 weeks
Enteric fever or Typhoid fever	7th	7 to 21	Until the urine and faeces are free from the bacillus typhosus
Diphtheria	—	2 to 10	At least 4 weeks, or until there is no nasal discharge, no albuminuria, and no diphtheria bacilli are found in the throat
Mumps	—	10 to 22	At least three weeks, but 1 week after all swelling of the gland has subsided
Whooping cough or Pertussis	—	7 to 14	5 weeks

Interest or Discount Table, showing the rate of interest on amounts of £1 to £100, at $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to 20 per cent., also amount of discounts at the same rates:—

£	1½%	2½%	5%	7½%	10%	12½%	15%	17½%	20%
1	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2	0 3	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0
3	0 6	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0
4	0 9	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	7 6	9 0	10 6	12 0
5	1 0	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0
6	1 3	2 6	5 0	7 6	10 0	12 6	15 0	17 6	20 0
7	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	24 0
8	1 9	3 6	7 0	10 6	14 0	17 6	21 0	24 6	28 0
9	2 0	4 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	32 0
10	2 3	4 6	9 0	13 6	18 0	22 6	27 0	31 6	36 0
11	2 6	5 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	35 0	40 0
12	2 9	5 6	11 0	16 6	22 0	27 6	33 0	38 6	44 0
13	3 0	6 0	12 0	18 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	42 0	48 0
14	3 3	6 6	13 0	19 6	26 0	32 6	39 0	45 6	52 0
15	3 6	7 0	14 0	21 0	28 0	35 0	42 0	49 0	56 0
16	3 9	7 6	15 0	22 6	30 0	37 6	45 0	52 6	60 0
17	4 0	8 0	16 0	24 0	32 0	40 0	48 0	56 0	64 0
18	4 3	8 6	17 0	25 6	34 0	42 6	51 0	59 6	68 0
19	4 6	9 0	18 0	27 0	36 0	45 0	54 0	63 0	72 0
20	4 9	9 6	19 0	28 6	38 0	47 6	57 0	66 6	76 0
30	5 0	10 0	20 0	30 0	40 0	50 0	60 0	70 0	80 0
40	7 6	15 0	30 0	45 0	60 0	75 0	90 0	105 0	120 0
50	10 0	20 0	40 0	60 0	80 0	100 0	120 0	140 0	160 0
60	12 6	25 0	50 0	75 0	100 0	125 0	150 0	175 0	200 0
70	15 0	30 0	60 0	90 0	120 0	150 0	180 0	210 0	240 0
80	17 6	35 0	70 0	105 0	140 0	175 0	210 0	245 0	280 0
90	20 0	40 0	80 0	120 0	160 0	200 0	240 0	280 0	320 0
100	22 6	45 0	90 0	135 0	180 0	225 0	270 0	315 0	360 0
100	25 0	50 0	100 0	150 0	200 0	250 0	300 0	350 0	400 0

Invertase is now a commercial product in the United States, where it is used in the production of partially inverted cane sugar syrups and in fondant production (confectionery), the object being to increase the density of syrup in order to be free from danger of fermentation, and at the same time guard against crystallisation. The process of inversion of sucrose by invertase is very flexible as regards combinations of concentration, temperature, and amount of invertase. In general the optimum temperature is 60° to 65° C., and optimum pH 4.3 to 4.6. The control of inversion on a manufacturing scale is a matter for the sugar chemist, as it is necessary

to adjust the ratio of invert sugar to sucrose in order to obviate crystallisation in the concentrated syrup, or finished fondant, cream centre, etc. Articles on the industrial applications of invertase appeared in "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry" for May 1924 (p. 445), and May 1925 (p. 513). The use of invertase instead of acid for inversion results in the production of a syrup with a considerably improved flavour, owing to freedom from saline matter.

Invert Sugar is the name given to the product obtained by hydrolysing cane sugar (sucrose) into dextrose and fructose, either by boiling with dilute acids or by the action of the enzyme invertase. Both processes are used commercially. The process is called inversion because the solution changes from dextro-rotatory to laevo-rotatory. Invert sugar consists of equal proportions of dextrose and levulose, and is laevo-gyrate, owing to the polarising action of the latter exceeding that of the dextrose component. Commercial invert sugar is largely used in brewing and in confectionery, but so far pharmacy has paid little attention to its advantages as a preservative syrup, mainly owing to lack of information regarding its practical use in admixture with cane-sugar syrup. The manufacture of invert sugar varies according to the type of product required. Raw cane sugar is used for making invert sugar for brewers' use, the hydrolysing agent being usually sulphuric acid, which after inversion is removed as calcium sulphate (by adding lime). Brewers' invert sugar may be sold under various other names, such as "inverse sugar," "saccharum," "malt saccharum," and may contain added glucose or cane-sugar. Raw cane sugar is preferred as the source of invert sugar for brewing sugar, because of a richness in flavour imparted by secondary constituents. Where the full delicacy and sweetness of invert sugar is wanted, as in confections, preserving syrups, and golden syrups, it is becoming customary to use the enzyme invertase to hydrolyse cane sugar to invert sugar. The enzyme is a commercial product in the United States (where there are three producers). Inversion of cane sugar by invertase has grown greatly during the last few years in the United States, Canada, and Australia, all large fruit-preserving countries. This is no doubt due to the fact that production of non-crystallising and non-fermenting syrups requires the use of invert sugar. A saturated solution of cane sugar contains approximately 67 per cent. of sucrose, but by the concentration of sugars can be increased to 81 per cent. by using invert sugar and sucrose in suitable proportions. High density syrup like the latter have a wider safety margin against "explosive" fermentation (due to gas production) by micro-organisms (*Torula* type yeasts) which can grow in sucrose solutions when saturation is reduced by slight rise in temperature or absorption of moisture. Owing to the difficulty of stopping inversion of cane sugar at a desired sucrose-invert sugar ratio, it is customary to make golden syrups and preserving syrup by mixing uninverted syrup with a completely inverted syrup. Golden syrup contains about 80 per cent. of solids, and is made by adding invert sugar syrup to sugar refinery syrup filtered through charcoal. The invert sugar prevents crystallisation and improves the taste by approximately halving the ash (7 to 8 per cent.) present in refinery syrup, and lightens the colour as well. Pure invert sugar syrup was largely used during the war as a substitute for glycerin in the form of a proprietary preparation named Nulomoline. This is sold either as clear (for pharmaceutical use) or as opaque (for confectionery). The sugar content in both is about 80 per cent., but only in the opaque kind does the inversion appear to be completed. Invert sugar enters into the preparation of fondant or chocolate cream centres. This is a specialised art of sugar boiling, in which sucrose syrup and glucose are heated to 232°-244° F., and quickly cooled to 90° F. with beating to induce micro-crystallisation of the sucrose. The smoothness to taste of fondant depends upon the size of the sugar crystals, and candying occurs when these grow large. Fondant thus consists of a mother syrup enveloping microscopic sucrose crystals. Greater stability is introduced into modern fondants by introducing invert sugar direct or making this by adding invertase. By this means it is possible to make centres lose water slowly owing to presence of hygroscopic levulose, or chocolate-coated fruit centres which do not



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crystallise though the (liquid) syrup is strong enough not to ferment. The taste of invert sugar is somewhat sweeter and less cloying than cane sugar. Invert sugar if made available in dry form would be a useful adjunct in infant feeding to replace the comparatively expensive milk sugar, as it has the advantage of over this and the sugar of being "predigested."

Iodides.—The therapeutic value of soluble iodides is in accord with their iodine content, which is as follows: Lithium iodide (LiI), 94.75 per cent.; ammonium iodide (NH_4I), 87.5 per cent.; sodium iodide (NaI), 84.6 per cent.; potassium iodide (KI), 76.4 per cent.; strontium iodide ($\text{SrI}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$), 56.45 per cent. The iodides have replaced iodine for internal administration, owing to the fact that they cause much less gastro-intestinal irritation. In addition to the treatment of iodine deficiency (goitre, hairless pigs, etc.), iodides are widely used in rheumatism. The rationing of iodine for live stock is requisite in countries deficient in soil iodides, it being estimated that one million pigs died per annum in Montana prior to discovering that small doses of potassium iodide prevented this mortality. For feeding potassium iodide to pregnant sows, one ounce of potassium iodide is dissolved in one gallon of water, and one tablespoonful of the solution is given per day in a feed. For prevention of goitre in lambs 8 oz. of potassium iodide is dissolved in an equal amount of warm water and the solution is distributed evenly throughout 100 lb. of dry common salt. The iodised salt is placed where ewes will have access thereto during the winter months and up to the time of lambing. Iodide of iron (as syrup. ferri iodid.) is a favourite method of prescribing these two necessary elements to anæmic children. Lead iodide is an insoluble yellow powder used in medicine in form of ointment and plaster. Mercuric iodide (HgI_2) is the pigment known as Chinese vermilion. As red iodide of mercury it is used in the treatment of syphilis in the form of Donovan's Solution (liq. arsen. et hydrarg. iodid.), and as a germicide in the form of soluble biniodide tablets (containing mercuric and potassium iodides).

Iodine, Uses of.—Though the medicinal uses of iodine are manifold, this element is rarely administered in the free state except in pulmonary tuberculosis, and even then it is preferably given in milk (i.e., as an albumen combination). The chief mode of prescribing iodine for internal use is as potassium iodide, but some individuals exhibit the symptoms of iodism (gastric irritation, copious weeping at the eyes, and catarrh) with iodides, and the various iodine-albumen combinations are intended to overcome this difficulty in iodine medication. The popular use of iodine is in the form of iodine tincture as first-aid treatment in wounds, or for reducing swollen joints and sprains. The use of stainless iodine ointments, containing little free iodine, has greatly increased, particularly for easing rheumatic lesions. Iodised starch and pasta iodi et amyli are loose combinations of iodine with starch, used as a dressing for suppurating sores. Throat paints containing iodine, iodine sprays, and inhalations are also frequently prescribed in nasal and bronchial affections, and for phthisical patients. Iodine treatment has become recognised as a necessity in endemic goitre, a complaint afflicting inhabitants of mountainous and hilly districts (such as Switzerland and Derbyshire), where the water is free from iodides. Iodine deficiency may also occur in animal nutrition. The treatment in both cases is the administration of iodides (*vide supra*). Iodine is used in the manufacture of aniline dyes in the form of methyl iodide, and also in photography as silver iodide. The manufacture of various iodides (*q.v.*) consumes the greater portion of imported iodine.

Iodoform (CHI_3) is tri-iodo-methane, and it is made by the action of iodine on alcohol in the presence of an aqueous solution of an alkali (usually sodium or potassium carbonate). Alternatively the alkali and iodine for the well-known iodoform reaction may be produced by electrolysis of alkaline potassium iodide solution in the presence of alcohol, acetone, or acetaldehyde. The British Pharmacopœia

requires a minimum percentage of iodine of 96.7 per cent. Iodoform of commerce is usually in the form of finely powdered crystals, but it is also met with in the form of "precipitated" iodoform, an impalpable yellow powder, used for insufflations and suspensions, but tends to agglomerate, which makes it difficult to use in a dredger for dusting wounds. It is occasionally required in crystal form. The chief drawback to iodoform is its persistent penetrating odour, which is exceedingly obnoxious to sensitive individuals, partly owing to its association with hospitals and surgical operations. Many substitutes have been made in an attempt to overcome this difficulty, of which iodol and aristol are examples. Iodoform is used in many ways for wound dressing, by dusting or in form of iodoform gauze, lint, or cotton wool. It is also used in the form of ointment, suppositories, pessaries, bougies, collodion, as well as insufflation spray, and pigment for throat operations.

Ionone.—The body known as ionone is the basis of practically the whole of the violet perfumes of commerce. Very little natural violet perfume is available, and it may be taken as true that 90 per cent. or more of the violet perfume is artificial. When one speaks of ionone in this respect it must be taken as including the many closely related bodies, of which there are legion, formed by the condensation of compounds which are homologous or closely related to those which form the basis of ionone manufacture. The discovery of ionone may be regarded as one of the most important of those in the domain of synthetic perfumes, and the credit of it was due to Tiemann and Krüger, who worked on orris root, on account of its violet perfume, and isolated the principal odorous constituent of that material, which they found to be a ketone of the formula $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}$, and which they named irone. In an attempt to synthesise irone, the investigators above-named were, fortunately, unsuccessful, and by the condensation of citral and acetone they had prepared an isomeric body with a powerful violet odour, which they named pseudo-ionone, $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}$. It was eventually found that this was, in fact, a mixture of two isomers. By treatment with dilute mineral acid and glycerin it is converted into two other isomers, which together are known commercially as ionone, or separated into the two isomeric constituents as α -ionone and β -ionone. The isomer α -ionone has the sweeter and more penetrating odour, and β -ionone resembles the violet flower more truly, although it is less sweet in odour than its isomer. The three bodies have the following characters:—

	"Ionone"	" α "	" β "
Sp. gravity	0.938	0.934	0.949
Ref. index	1.5050	1.4990	1.5198
B.pt. at 12 mm.	130°	128°	155°
M.pt. of oxime	—	90°	—
M.pt. of semicarbazone	—	107°	148°

If ionone or its homologues are used in more than a comparatively small proportion, they are coarse and produce an unsatisfactory perfume. To get the best value from them, it is absolutely necessary that they should be based on some natural floral extract, as by themselves they have a typical "synthetic" odour, which can only be overcome by the assistance of natural perfumes.

Ipecacuanha Wine as a Poison.—Emetine, the alkaloid of ipecacuanha root, in a poisonous alkaloid, and comes under that definition in Part I of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. Since ipecacuanha wine is a preparation of the root and contains emetine, it comes within Part II, and, strictly, should be labelled "Poison." In practice this is not usually done, because dilute solutions of the active principles of ipecacuanha cause vomiting before the poisonous effect can be developed, so that it is in itself a natural antidote. This reasoning is not sound; if it were so, vinum antimoniales would also be affected, but this latter is specifically included. Ipecacuanha wine is an example of the defects of unsound draughtsmanship in the Schedules. Poisoning can hardly ever take place with the wine; therefore it cannot be a poison, unless vomiting may be affirmed as the poisonous effect. In the public interest there is no necessity to label it "Poison."

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StaffAllenS TERPENELESS OILS



Are you stocking these

VULPRO

SPONGE BAGS

VULPRO Sponge Bags proved a most profitable line for Chemists last summer and this year, with a greatly improved counter display box, they are going to do even better.

Vulpro Sponge Bags are made from high quality fabric proofed with Vulpro rubber. They are sold in a wide variety of new designs—gay, attractive, and attention-compelling. Vulpro Sponge Bags do not crack or peel. They are pleasant to handle, absolutely waterproof, and *they have no rubber smell*.

The new display boxes are as nearly automatic salesmen as anything can be. They take up very little room on your counter. They show the goods

splendidly and give your customers a real selling message. They keep your stock clean and fresh and out of the way. The display box is in three sections. The top part under the cellophane lid shows the attractive colourings and designs of the Sponge Bags. Underneath are two compartments for accommodating stock. The display box containing two dozen Sponge Bags of assorted sizes costs you only 25/- and leaves an ample margin for profit.

If you don't know from experience what wonderful sellers Vulpro Sponge Bags are, get a stock in now and have that pleasant experience this summer.

Order to-day and be in time for the first of the season's trade. Your usual wholesaler will supply you.



VULTEX PRODUCTS LIMITED

Two profitable lines?

VULPRO

WATERPROOF SHEETING

VULPRO Waterproof Sheeting is entirely British and better than anything else of its kind on the market.

Vulpro Waterproof Sheeting is a branded line selling to the public at a fixed price. Our Trade-Mark on every yard is your safeguard that you are selling a reliable article. Vulpro sheeting comes to you packed in sealed orange-coloured boxes ready for handing over your counter. You have *no cutting* and *no parcelling*—just meet the growing demand for Vulpro Sheeting and put a good profit in your till after every sale.

Vulpro Sheeting has many wonderful qualities. It is lighter than old-style sheeting. **IT HAS NO RUBBER SMELL. IT CAN BE STERILISED IN BOILING WATER OVER AND OVER AGAIN** without peeling or deteriorating in any way. It can be cut out and sewn or machined if desired. Doctors and Nurses recommend Vulpro Sheeting and Hospitals at home and abroad use it extensively.

Vulpro Sheeting is becoming better known to the general public every day and, as the knowledge spreads, sales increase in volume. Our Advertising in the big newspapers will stimulate demand even more rapidly than before.

Here, then, is a line which offers a rich harvest of orders and repeat orders. Send to-day for full particulars and trade prices. Your usual wholesaler will supply you.

Vulpro Sheeting, standard grade, is retailed in sealed orange coloured boxes containing 1, 1½ and 2 yards at 5/- a yard (40" wide) and 4/- a yard (36" wide). Other lengths and grades supplied to order.

Enquiries to manufacturers,



GENERAL BLDGS., ALDWYCH, W.C.2



Week by week more and more people are eating more and more Moorland Heart Shape Tablets—the busy pharmacist will stock no other—and no wonder.

W. B. Cartwright Ltd., Rawdon near Leeds

IT STANDS TO REASON THAT, ACTING FOR
PRACTICALLY ALL THE WHOLESALE TRADE,

THE ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, LIMITED

(For the Protection of the Drug, Chemical, Photographic & Allied Trades)

Holds the unrivalled position of being able to
render the finest possible service in relation to

**The Collection of Accounts, Status Enquiries,
Investigations, Valuations, Purchase, and
Sale of Businesses.**

(FACTS THAT MATTER.)

It has Agents in every town in the United Kingdom—It owns the most Up-to-Date
Records—And its Directors are connected with the Leading Manufacturing Chemists.

A VERY LARGE FIRM WRITES: "We strongly advise every business firm placing
their accounts in your hands for collection. THE RESULT will ASTONISH them."

**WRITE TO-DAY FOR PROSPECTUS, and by joining, you will make your
BAD DEBT LEDGER a relic of the past.**

VENDORS.

Chemists desiring to dispose of their business, wholesale or retail, are invited to send us
full particulars, in confidence, when we will place same before numerous bona-fide purchasers
whom we have on our books at the moment.

PURCHASERS.

Intending purchasers will do well to consult us, as we have unrivalled experience in the
sale, transfer and valuation of all classes of business, and are a well-known medium between
buyer and seller among chemists.

STOCKTAKING and ACCOUNTS.

We have to bring to your notice our departments for this work, which consist of a highly
trained staff, fully conversant with current prices and the compiling of Income Tax Returns,
preparation of annual accounts, etc. Should you desire any information on these matters,
we shall be glad to arrange an appointment and place our experience at your disposal. Our
charges are moderate, and should you wish we will quote you an inclusive fee on receipt of
particulars as to stock, etc.

THE ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, Limited.

PRINCIPAL - PARKIN S. BOOTH,

ACCOUNTANT AND VALUER

The Trade Protection's "Live Wire" as the C. & D. describes him.

REGISTERED OFFICES:

KIMBERLEY HOUSE, HOLBORN
VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.1

Telephone No.:
City 1261
(3 Lines).

Telegraphic Address:
"Asmanist, Cent. London."

LIVERPOOL BRANCH:

35, 36, 37, EXCHANGE CHAMBERS,
BIXTETH STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Telephone No.:
Central 4330.
(4 Lines).

Telegrams:
"Quorum, Liverpool."



Genoxide

THE NEW (12 vols.)
PEROXIDE

"B.P. for purity—
stable to the last drop."

THREE SIZES. POPULAR PRICES.

4 oz.	Retailing at	1/-	} P.A.T.A.
8 oz.	" "	1/6	
16 oz.	" "	2/6	

Wholesale prices showing exceptionally attractive terms
SPECIAL TERMS FOR WINDOW DISPLAY.

GENOXIDE LTD.
LUTON

PERFECT PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN FOR MOUTH, TEETH, THROAT, WOUNDS

REGD

Physiologically Standardised Preparations

LIQUID EXTRACT OF ERGOT

TINCTURE OF DIGITALIS

TINCTURE OF SQUILLS

The above preparations are tested in the Pharmacological Laboratories of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., and when sent out are labelled with a copy of the certificate issued.

TINCTURE OF SQUILLS.

"5c.c. of this tincture contain the activity corresponding to that in 10 c.c. of a tincture prepared from the international standard Digitalis Powder, as determined by a biological test carried out by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain."

Copy of Certificate issued from the Pharmacological Laboratories,
17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1

7/9/26

Batch No. W 2450

C. R. HARKER, STAGG AND MORGAN, LTD.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS - - LONDON, E.1

Compound Syrup of HypophosphitesTRADE **"FELLOWS"** MARK

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites "FELLOWS," in addition to being in constant and increasing demand, adds distinction to a chemist's show window.

It is a symbol of progressiveness and reliability.

Tablets Laxative "FELLOWS"*"The Tablet With a Pedigree"*

IN TWO SIZES, NAMELY:

LARGE BOTTLES
(Containing 100 Tablets)

SMALL BOTTLES
(Containing 40 Tablets)

Fellows Medical Manufacturing Co., Inc.

26 Christopher Street

New York City, N. Y.

LABORATORIES:

Mexico City, Mexico; Montreal, Canada; Paris, France; Milan, Italy;
Barcelona, Spain; Berlin, Germany.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE & OTHER PREPARATIONS**Wholesale Prices.**

	SIZES.	PRICE PER DOZEN.
Clarke's Blood Mixture	3/- & 12/-	£1:7:0 & £5:8:0
„ Miraculous Salve	1/3, 3/- & 5/-	11/-, £1:7:0 & £2:4:6
„ Special Aperient Pills	1/3, 3/- & 5/-	11/-, £1:7:0 & £2:4:6
„ Patent Skin Lotion	1/3	11/-
„ Medicated Soap	1/-	9/-

Orders: Minimum quantity £16:4:0 value.

FREE CASES. Carriage paid upon orders of £100.

All Wholesale Houses keep a large stock of our Preparations and can supply smaller orders promptly.

Minimum Retail Selling Prices: 1/-, 1/3, 3/-, 5/- & 12/- Face Value, giving a **PROFIT** of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % on cost to Distributors.

An attractive Showcard and Dummies supplied on application.

Trade Mark: "BLOOD MIXTURE." Regd. No. 3275.

Sole Proprietors:

THE LINCOLN & MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG CO., LTD.
Park Street, LINCOLN.

J. M. SMITH & CO. (London), LTD.

ESTABLISHED A REPUTATION IN

1860

:: WHICH IS MAINTAINED IN ::

1927for QUALITY, SERVICE and ORIGINALITY in everything
turned out by them.**"J. M. S."****THE HALLMARK FOR THE CHEMISTS.****HAMPTON CHEMICAL WORKS, ARTHUR STREET, S.E. 15***acidophilus
Therapy***B. ACIDOPHILUS - EMULSION**

(MORGENSTERN)

A concentrated, stable, homogeneous and palatable emulsion
of**B. ACIDOPHILUS**

(about 250 millions per c.c.)

AGAR-AGAR, PETROLAT. liq. (heavy), SACCH.,
flavouring*Indicated in Constipation, Intestinal Stasis with
Chronic intestinal putrefaction, etc.***E. H. SPICER & Co., Ltd.****72 WIGMORE STREET, LONDON, W.1****"HARROWER"****GLANDULAR
PREPARATIONS**are the product of a Labor-
atory which deals with
nothing else. They are
"specialties" in the best
sense of the word. Hence
their value.*Price List & complete details on request to:***ENDOCRINES, LTD.***Sole Distributors for The Harrower Laboratory, f*
72 WIGMORE ST., LONDON, W.1

Greater Sales than ever in May

Big Advertising brings continuous results for Dr. CASSELL'S TABLETS AND GERMOLENE

Never before have sales been so automatic and immediate—the result of big spaces, front pages, etc., in all the principal national and local newspapers, and magazines.

Get your stock in hand now for the continuance of profitable sales. The month of May will see the commencement of an advertising scheme of irresistible force.

Help yourself to bigger turnover. Make a display and connect up with our Press campaign. Don't miss sales.



Telephones :
Trafford Park
496 and 497.

VENO DRUG Co.(1925)Ltd.

Manufacturing Chemists,
**CHESTER RD.,
MANCHESTER.**

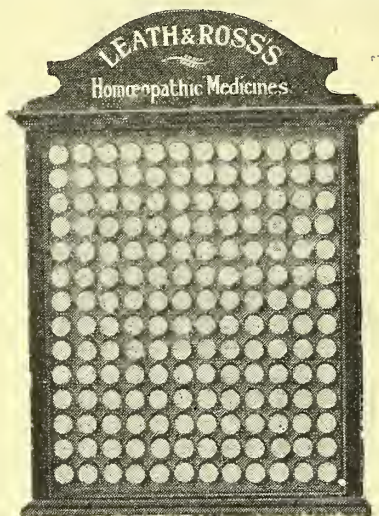


A window show
will astonish you
—the response
is immediate.

Telegrams :
Seaweed, Manchester.

LEATH & ROSS

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS (Qualified by Examination)
317, HIGH RD., BRONDESUR, LONDON, N.W.6.



Dimensions: Height, including Scroll, 26 inches.
Width 19 inches. Depth 6 inches.

	£	s.	d.
2 gross 1/- as- sorted Pilules and Tinctures, @ 4/6 per doz.	5	8	0
Half cost of Showcase (costing £3)...	1	10	0
	6	18	0
10% monthly a/c	13	10	
	£6	4	2

Or Cash with Order

£6 net.

You can choose your own medicines or leave the selection to us. We should send the best selling lines only, and agree to exchange any within twelve months FREE OF CHARGE.

Mr. HAROLD HAW, M.P.S., 5 Albert Terrace, Blackpool, writes: "SIRS—Showcase to hand safely; very satisfactory; has already been admired by several chemist friends."

September 13, 1921.

THE SEASON'S ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

Lakerol

The World-Famous Bronchial Pastilles.

The sales of Lakerol are increasing every day. The public know the value of Lakerol and they will be still further convinced by the huge advertising campaign now in progress.

ADVERTISING
THAT MAKES
YOUR PROFITS
BIGGER

The principal London Dailies and the morning and evening journals in most provincial towns are being used to advertise Lakerol. Space is also being used on the Tubes and Omnibuses. Are you ready to meet the demand?



SELL AT
1/3 PER TIN
TRADE TERMS
11/3 per dozen—
Carriage Paid

Packing free. 21% for cash with order of 6 doz., otherwise net cash in 14 days. Bonus of 1 doz. with each 1 gross, and bonus of 2 tins with order of 2 doz., if window or counter display given for 14 days.

Pastilles Ltd., 124 High St., Shoreditch, London, E.1.

SYRUP



(ROBERTS)

Recognised by the Medical Profession as

THE BEST TONIC

Supplied in 8-oz. and 16-oz. Bottles by all the Wholesale Houses.

*Inquiries Invited for
NEW & RARE
MEDICINES*

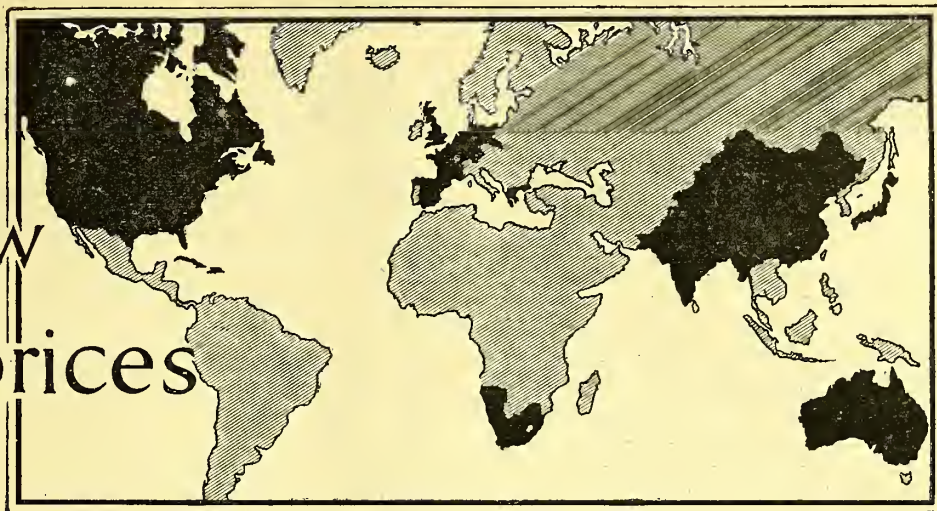
of French, Italian and Russian Origin.

ROBERTS & CO.,

76 New Bond Street,
London, W.

5 Rue de la Paix,
Paris.

New low prices



World-wide — the success of these two products!

made possible by the international success of these two products!

STEADY increase in sales — marked success both at home and abroad — now make it possible to reduce the price to retailer and consumer of Ipana Tooth Paste and Sal Hepatica!

Gradually, yet surely, a large demand has been built up for these two splendid Bristol-Myers products.

Advertising in the most widely-read magazines has been reinforced by special campaigns in professional journals. Visiting representatives have obtained for Ipana and Sal Hepatica the active support and recommendation of professional men in all the largest trade areas.

Small wonder these two products, backed by this splendid support, have shown bigger and bigger sales records each month, until now it is actually possible to offer both Ipana and Sal Hepatica at prices much below the original!

New prices to the public do not become effective until June 10. Prices to retailers operate from May 10th, thus enabling retailers to dispose of present stock without loss.

Send your order in early! By ordering at once you will get the benefit of the new terms, yet can sell (up to June 10) at the old retail prices.

SAL HEPATICA

1/3 size

Price to wholesalers 9/10 per doz.
„ to retailers 11/3 per doz.
„ to public 15/- per doz.

2/6 size

Price to wholesalers 19/8 per doz.
„ to retailers 22/6 per doz.
„ to public 30/- per doz.

Wholesalers' cash discount 2½ per cent ten days from date of invoice. Carriage paid to British port. The above terms allow the wholesaler 12½ per cent and the retailer 25 per cent.

Sal Hepatica Window Display Terms

Parcel No. 1

Contains: 6 doz. 1/3 size at 11/3 per doz. and 3 doz. 2/6 size at

22/6 per doz.—total value £6 15 0
Discount, 10 per cent. Further cash discount, 1½ per cent.

Parcel No. 2

Contains: 3 doz. 1/3 size at 11/3 per doz. and 1 doz. 2/6 size at 22/6 per doz.—total value £2 16 3
Discount, 7½ per cent. Further cash discount, 1½ per cent.

Parcel No. 3

Contains: 1 doz. 1/3 size, value 11/3. Discount, 5 per cent. Further cash discount, 1½ per cent.

Terms: 30 days net. Carriage paid. Orders for any of these parcels will be accepted through P.A.T.A. wholesalers.

A supply of attractive Sal Hepatica show material will be sent — free — on request.

IPANA TOOTH PASTE

Price to wholesalers 8/9 per doz.
„ to retailers 10/- per doz.
„ to public 15/- per doz.
(1/3 each tube)

Wholesalers' cash discount 2½ per cent. ten days from date of invoice. Carriage paid.

Ipana Window Display Terms

Parcel No. 1

Contains: 6 doz. tubes at 10/- per doz.—total value £3 0 0. Discount 10 per cent. Further cash discount, 1½ per cent.

Parcel No. 2

Contains: 3 doz. tubes at 10/- per doz. — total value £1 10 0. Discount, 7½ per cent. Further cash discount, 1½ per cent.

Parcel No. 3

Contains: 1 doz. tubes — value 10/-. Discount, 5 per cent. Further cash discount, 1½ per cent. **Terms:** 30 days net. Carriage paid. Orders for any of these parcels may be sent through P.A.T.A. wholesalers.

Attractive Ipana show material will be sent — free — on request.

Prices to retailer operate from May 10th. Prices to public from June 10th.

Introducing the new 1/3 size BELTONA

For Rheumatoid Arthritis, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis, Gout, Sciatica, Colitis, Laryngitis, and all Inflammatory conditions. You can recommend it with confidence, as it is, without any doubt, the most wonderful lotion discovered for drawing away inflammation in any part of the body and gives relief in a few minutes. It has extraordinary penetrative properties and acts as a solvent on Uric Acid Deposits.

The following unsolicited Testimonial is one of many received last month:—

43 Cornwall Gardens, LONDON, S.W.7.
February 17th, 1927.

Dear Sirs,

I have reproached myself in not having written before, as I intended doing, to tell you of the splendid results your "Beltona" has achieved with me. I have never had any real trouble with the ARTHRITIC INFLAMMATION and PAIN in my neck since I started your lotion. I really am exceedingly grateful to you and try to show my appreciation by recommending it, not only in this country, but abroad. My experience with "Beltona" was—it did act at once, in a way that I never anticipated. Thanking you again, for I am truly grateful,
You have my permission to publish my testimonial.

Yours faithfully, BEATRIX HOLMES.

To introduce the new 1/3 Trial Size, we are giving 1 Dozen Free with every order for the following Display Parcel:

1 dozen 3/- size	£1 7 0
1/2 " 5/- size	1 2 6
	2 9 6
5% dis. cash with order	2 6
	£2 7 0

SELLS FOR

1 Dozen 3/- size	£1 16 0
1/2 " 5/- "	1 10 0
1 " 1/3 " Bonus	15 0
	4 1 0

Send to-day to

BELTONA LTD., HIGH STREET, HODDESDON, HERTS.

IRISH FREE STATE supplies can be obtained from VICTOR E. HANNA, M.P.S.I., 69-70 LOWER MOUNT STREET, MERRION SQUARE, DUBLIN.

AUSTRALIAN supplies from Mr. C. E. BERGLIN, 419 UPPER EDWARD STREET, BRISBANE.

SALES UP 230 PER CENT!

CHEMISTS who handle Snowfire Cream don't just sell it now and again—they keep on selling it! As proof of this—sales have increased for the first two months of this year, as against a similar period last year, by over 230 per cent. The smart little containers in which Snowfire Cream is sold help sales just as its low price does. That is why it pays to handle it.

Snowfire CREAM

Sold in handsome opal jars and neat aluminium containers and retails at 1/3 and 3d. respectively.

F. W. HAMPSHIRE
& CO., Ltd.,
Riverside Works, Derby.



CELLOPHANE

The ideal transparent wrapping absolutely harmless, air and grease proof, as used by all the leading Perfumers, Soap Manufacturers, etc., etc., for wrapping Soap, Drugs, Tablets, Bath Crystals, Perfumery, Surgical Dressings, Sponges, Puffs, Soothers, Tooth Brushes and all Articles of Toilet.

Cellophane can be had in sheets, all sizes and colours; also in the shape of Bags, Discs, Envelopes, printed or not, allowing the contents to be seen by transparency.

Cellophane wrapped goods look better—keep better—sell better.

Cellophane protects, beautifies and adds the quality touch.

Prices, Samples and Particulars from
The CELLOPHANE COMPANY
7, 8 and 9 Bird Street, LONDON, W.1

Also 305-7 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.
35 MILLER STREET, GLASGOW.

MEN AND WOMEN

No one can deny that in temperament MEN and WOMEN are as far apart as the Poles.

What is temperament? NERVES pure and simple.

Here there are two nervous systems radically different. It naturally follows that these separate and distinct nervous systems need separate and distinct preparations.

NONN supplies that need.

Nonn is scientifically made up for the requirements of the Male nervous organisation, and similarly an entirely different preparation is made up for the Female nervous organisation.

The public who require a Nerve Food will not fail to grasp the obvious intelligence of this differentiation which is made plain to them by the National Advertising that commenced last Thursday.

They will demand NONN.

No go-ahead up-to-date Chemist can afford not to have NONN on his counters.

Nonn

"Nature's Own Nerve Nourishment."

Nonn for Women, 36/- per doz.

Nonn for Men, 36/- per doz.

Less 25%

Order through your usual Wholesaler. Chemists registered under the bonus scheme should notify us of quantities ordered.

NONN LTD., 45 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

POISONS and PHARMACY ACT.

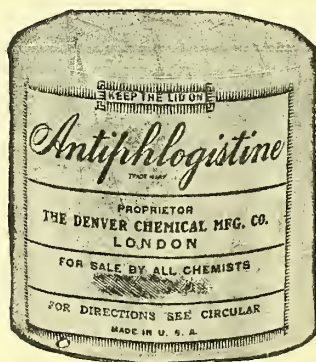
Privy Council Order, Jan. 1, 1921.

DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT, 1920.

Regulations of May 20, 1921. (Operative Sept. 1, 1921.)

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's
CHLORODYNE**

is not affected by above Order or Regulations.

It does not require purchaser's signature.**Proprietors: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., 83/87 Union Street, S.E.1.****ANTIPHLOGISTINE**

Write for quotation
and secure extra
discounts.

Write for quotation
and secure extra
discounts.

THE DENVER CHEMICAL MFG. CO.

41 ST. ANN'S ROAD

- - -

LONDON, E.3

An absolutely pure spirit!

WATNEY'S GRAIN SPIRIT DOUBLY RECTIFIED

for

**MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
& DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, Etc.**

This high-grade spirit is odour-free and can be used medicinally. It exceeds all B.P. requirements, and has withstood the most stringent tests known to the pharmacist.

JOHN WATNEY & Co. Ltd.

THE DISTILLERY, YORK ROAD, WANDSWORTH, S.W.18.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY.

Alcohol for Industrial Purposes Duty-Free Spirit.

The Industrial Spirit Supply Company, Limited.

Agents: HONEYWILL BROS., Ltd., 79 MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.

LABELS

For Chemists, Drug Stores and
Herballists. Slip Labels 2/6 per
1,000. Dispensing Labels 3/6 per
1,000. Circles 3/6 per 1,000. Pure
Gummed Paper. Price List and
sample sent on receipt of a
post card.

ELLAMS & COMPANY, *Medical Label
Printers,*
Est. 1840, 33 HANOVER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

**FIRE ESCAPES
FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
FIRE HOSE & FITTINGS**
HEATHMAN,
PARSON'S GREEN, LONDON, S.W.6.

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MAKERS

The LONDON OIL REFINING CO., MANCHESTER
FOR LORCO AND PREMIER
LIQUID TOILET SOAPS

Specialists in - COLOURED BRILLIANTINE OILS
WHITE PETROLEUM JELLY, B.P.
LORCO COCOANUT OIL SOFT SOAP, B.P.

TECHNICAL WHITE OILS
GREEN OLIVE OIL SOFT SOAP, B.P.
To the trade.

ESTABLISHED 1890.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES T/S Dept.

Best sellers

The public is asking for **ZEAL** CLINICAL THERMOMETERS because they are:-

GUARANTEED TO STAY ACCURATE CONSISTENTLY ADVERTISED

Made by

ZEAL

-the name the public knows.

G. H. ZEAL, LTD.,
75 & 77, St. John St., London, E.C.1.



Over a million

Norvic Crêpe Bandages are sold every year, worn as the recognised preventive and remedy for varicose veins.

Hygienic, rubberless and washable, they are world-wide in their use. "Flesh-Colour," practically invisible under silk stockings, are universally popular with ladies.

Made in 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 in. widths, in neat carton, with full instructions for attachment.

Sole Manufacturers:

GROUT & Co. Ltd., 35 Wood St., London, E.C.2.

Stocked by all the leading wholesale houses.

NORVIC
CRÊPE BANDAGE

40% YOUR PROFIT
our advertisements

Simply say

GEISHA

the

CREPE

TOILET PAPER

**SOFTTEST
STRONGEST
SOLUBLE**

PERFECTLY PERFORATED.

Sample Roll, prices and terms, from:

H. C. STERN

12 Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 3140. Telegrams:

Glastos, Lud, London.
Obtainable from all Wholesale Factors.



**A
LINE
WORTH
RECOMMENDING**

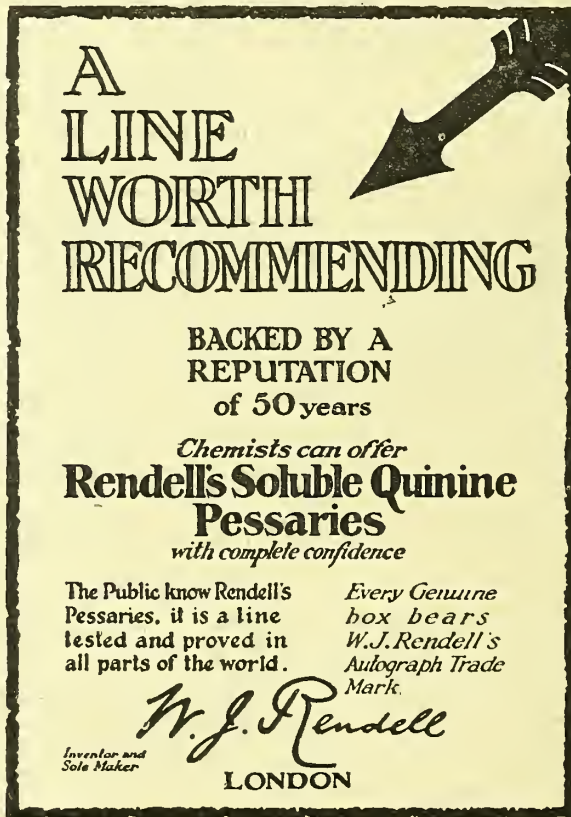
**BACKED BY A
REPUTATION
of 50 years**

Chemists can offer
**Rendell's Soluble Quinine
Pessaries**
with complete confidence

The Public know Rendell's Pessaries. it is a line tested and proved in all parts of the world.

*Every Genuine
box bears
W.J. Rendell's
Autograph Trade
Mark.*

W. J. Rendell
*Inventor and
Sole Maker*
LONDON



An effective, absolutely simple, cheap dressing, for the cure of
VARICOSE ULCERS, CHRONIC ECZEMA, INFLAMED ECZEMA.

Used by thousands of physicians with success all over the world.

VARICOSAN-BANDAGE

(Varix-Sanare)

Being extensively advertised to the Medical Profession.

ASK FOR PARTICULARS TO YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE.



Stocks held by Colonial Houses :

Australia : Welch Perrin & Co. Pty. Ltd., Melbourne.

S. Africa : Lennon Ltd., Capetown, Durban, etc.

India : R. C. Sohoni & Sons, Princes Street, Bombay,

Sole Concessionaire for Great Britain & the Colonies, U.S.A., China & Japan :

J. P. MADDEN, F.C.S.

4 QUEEN STREET PLACE
LONDON, E.C.4.

Cables - - - "LANDSLOH, LONDON."

"Wimaco" Specialities, British and Best. INFANTS' TRUSSES and UMBILICAL BELTS

INSIST ON WIMACO MONARCH SEAL BRAND (Regd.). THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR WIMACO.

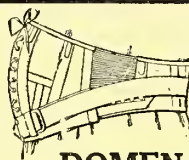
WINCHESTER MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX

HOT WATER BOTTLES

INGRAM'S "GRAMWILL" GUARANTEED

BOTTLES BRANDED WITH CUSTOMER'S OWN NAME
Special Keen Prices for Contracts. Wholesale & Export

Write for terms: **W. G. INGRAM**, OLD FORD, LONDON, E.3
Telephone: East 1155. Telegrams: "Gramwill, London."



"DOMEN" BELTS SINGLE BELT SUPPLIED.

All sizes in stock ready for delivery per
return. List and Terms on application.
Catalogues supplied free for distribution.

DOMEN BELTS CO. Ltd. 456 STRAND,
London, W.C.2

ANYTHING IN THE SUNDRIES LINE RENE HEYMANS LTD.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

including ENEMAS, WHIRLING SPRAYS, SOOTHER FITTINGS, DOUCHE
FITTINGS, POWDER and VANITY PUFFS, BRUSHES, COMBS, POWDER PUFF
:: :: :: :: MANUFACTURING ACCESSORIES, Etc., Etc. :: :: ::

Our Paris House is always on the look-out for Novelties suitable for
manufacturing purposes, and we shall be glad to obtain articles for clients.

9, 10 DOMINGO STREET LONDON, E.C.1

CURASOL

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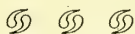
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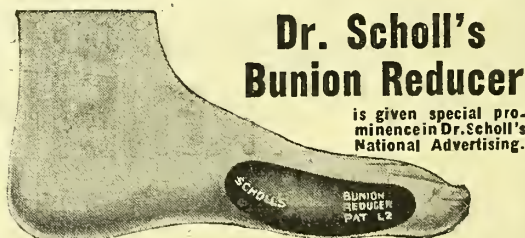
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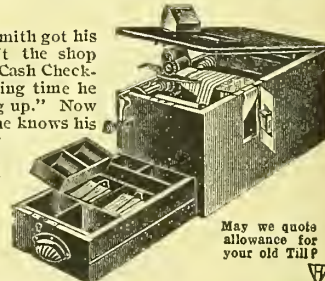
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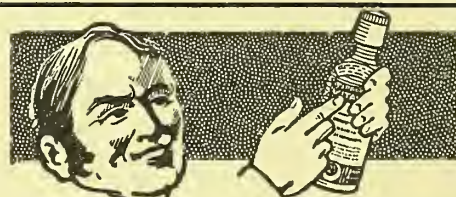
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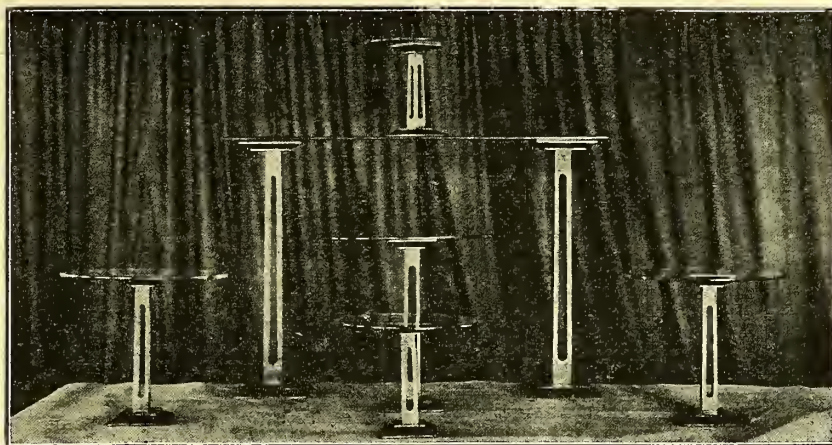
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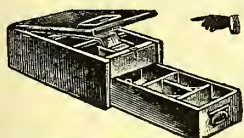
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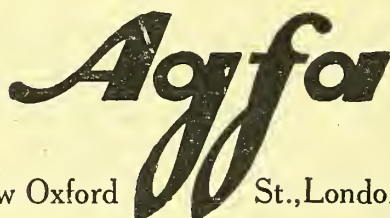
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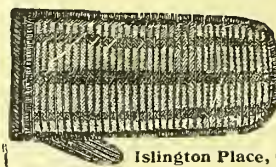
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For **BATH & TOILET**
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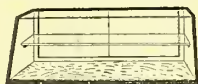
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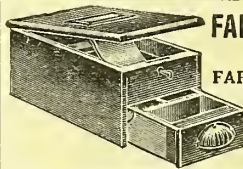


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The above conditions apply only to the United Kingdom.

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3½ dozen 1/3 size at 12/- net	£2 2 0	£2 12 6
2 " 3/- " at 30/- "	3 0 0	3 12 0
		5 2 0	
Less 10/6 for Window Show	10 6	
		£4 11 6	£6 4 6

Showing a Net Profit of £1 13 0 on an outlay of £4 11 6.

Window Display Material Free and Carriage Paid.

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1/3 size	12/- per doz. net.
3/- "	30/- " "
5/- "	48/6 " "
12/- "	114/- " "

PROTECTED PRICES.

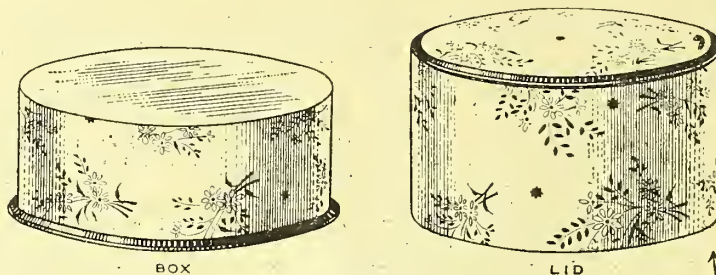
Phosferine and all of our Proprietary Medicines are supplied on the condition that they are not retailed in the United Kingdom under the following prices—viz., 1/3, 3/-, 5/-, and 12/-.

ASHTON & PARSONS, Ltd., Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone No.: CITY 8733. Telegraphic Address: "PHOSFERINE, CENT, LONDON."

IMPORTANT.—Every care is used in corking and packing Phosferine, but occasionally a leaky bottle will pass undetected. Any leaky or faulty bottle should be returned to Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4, when a fresh supply will be sent and postage refunded.

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NOTE ITS GOOD POINTS

- | | | |
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| 1 | Flanged bottom which enables lid to be taken off easily. | 1 |
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" " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ " " 3 " "

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